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U.S.-Soviet Accord On Chemical Arms Is Reported Near

By Robert Pear

WASHINGTON — The United States and the Soviet Union have reached agreement on key elements of a treaty banning chemical weapons, including a timetable for the destruction of such arms and procedures for inspecting chemical factories, administration officials say.

The recommendations of the two governments, which have by far the largest arsenals of chemical weapons, will be submitted to the 40-nation Conference on Disarmament in Geneva.

A State Department official said that the two sides had agreed in principle on "a mathematical formula" prescribing the amounts and types of chemical weapons to be destroyed over a 10-year period.

They also agreed on procedures for surprise inspections at sites where one country suspects the other of cheating.

President George Bush, returning Tuesday from a 10-day trip to Europe, said he had no information to confirm the report of a breakthrough on a chemical treaty. The Associated Press reported from aboard Air Force One.

"It would be a pleasant surprise," Mr. Bush said, adding that verification was "what has thwarted an agreement all along."

"I'd like to see that in writing before I get euphoric about it," he said. His chief of staff, John H. Sununu, and national security adviser, Brent Scowcroft, also said they had no information on a breakthrough.

Under the reported agreement, the surprise inspections will be highly intrusive, will raise serious constitutional questions in the United States and will not be limited to sites where the production or storage of chemical weapons is acknowledged by the home country.

The Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution prohibits "unreasonable searches and seizures." State Department officials and representatives of the chemical indus-

try said they thought it would be possible to write an effective treaty without violating manufacturers' rights under the constitution.

The draft treaty would ban the development, production, possession and transfer of chemical arms. The Geneva Protocol of 1925, adopted after 1.3 million people were wounded or killed by poison gas in World War I, prohibits the use of chemical weapons, but not their manufacture or stockpiling.

Work on a chemical weapons convention has been proceeding fitfully in Geneva for eight years. The use of chemical weapons in the Iran-Iraq war, which ended last year, added urgency to the effort, and President George Bush has often expressed concern about the spread of such weapons among Third World countries.

Under the Soviet-American agreement, some chemical weapons and production equipment would be destroyed annually, but each country could retain some weapons to protect itself until the end of the 10-year transition period.

In a telephone interview, Max L. Friedersdorf, the head of the U.S. delegation to the Geneva conference, said "more progress than normal" had been made in the latest Soviet-American negotiations.

Among other things, he said, "We reached agreement on a very complete, detailed proposal for the conduct of challenge inspections."

The 40 members of the conference include Iran, Egypt and Morocco. The 28 observers include Iraq, Syria and Libya. Mr. Friedersdorf said that Israel had applied for observer status.

The draft treaty could curtail the spread of chemical weapons by making it more difficult for countries in the Third World to obtain such arms. Countries like Libya and Iraq, which have been accused of using or making such weapons, would be bound by the treaty only if they signed and ratified it.

U.S. officials said that smaller countries might resist some of the

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Siberian coal miners reading newspapers Tuesday morning after spending the night outdoors on the main square of Prokopyevsk.

Miners Resist In Siberia Concessions Fail To Halt Stoppage At Key Coal Pits

By Francis X. Clines

MOSCOW — The strike by Soviet coal miners worsened Tuesday as more pits were shut down in the Ukraine while workers in Western Siberia solidly resisted a recommendation from their leaders to end the nationwide work stoppage.

The Kremlin faced a deepening economic threat, particularly in the rapid rate at which the strike appeared to be spreading in the Ukraine's Donbass area, the richest coal region in the Soviet Union.

More than 30 mines were reported shut there, a fourfold overnight increase, with thousands of miners joining the Siberian strikers who started the walkout nine days ago.

At the heart of the strike in Siberia's Kuznetsk Basin, the nation's second richest coal region, more than 100,000 miners again refused to descend into the pits.

They demanded greater militancy from strike leaders, rejecting their recommendations to return to work in the face of government concessions, and renewed calls for greater worker involvement in the management of their industry.

Kremlin officials sent to Siberia by President Mikhail S. Gorbachev stressed the variety of concessions already made to the strikers, including extra pay for night work, a rise in the wholesale price of coal and greater local independence for the coal industry — a promise not otherwise specified.

From the first angry refusal to work, the goals of the strikers have been an amalgam of basic political and economic changes ranging from fresh food on shop shelves to a new Soviet constitution to bolster the rights of individual citizens.

The strike is the most powerful wave of labor unrest to confront Mr. Gorbachev in his four years of power, and one of the most dramatic examples of the growing willingness of the Soviet public to make known its discontent with the slow progress of economic change.

Mr. Gorbachev cautioned the Communist Party on Tuesday that it was lagging behind Soviet society in adapting to perestroika, his drive for political and economic renewal.

In a sharp prod to the party but also a defense of its central role in moves toward democratization, the Soviet leader stressed that "a fresh burst of politicization of the masses" was approaching in the form of local elections.

This voting, which is to include the competitive format that proved harrowing to many party stalwarts in legislative elections in March, has been postponed until next year in the face of the relative political trauma that has shaken the party and the nation to a new awareness.

In another development Tuesday, the Soviet legislature announced that it was giving top priority to a proposed law on strikes.

In Siberia, worker militancy was centered in the city of Prokopyevsk.

See MINERS, Page 2

Armed Mobs Said to Roam Soviet South

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — Troops tried to end three days of violence in a southern Soviet republic on Tuesday, but thousands of armed Georgians and Abkhazians taking part in ethnic rioting continued to roam the Black Sea region on Tuesday, official sources said.

Moscow declared a state of emergency and a curfew in the Abkhaz region of the Georgian republic and evacuated tourists from the Black Sea resort of Sukhumi.

"The situation is very serious because so many people have guns," said Vladimir G. Ardzinba, a Soviet legislator from Sukhumi, the capital of Abkhazia, where Georgians and Abkhazians both claim they are being discriminated against.

Several reports said mobs broke into prisons and police stations and stole firearms, including automatic weapons.

A high official in Sukhumi said snipers raked the local Communist Party and Interior Ministry buildings with gunfire. Other armed men cut off road and rail transport and some communications in the area 1,400 kilometers (870 miles) south of Moscow. "In effect, they are spreading terror," he said.

The death toll rose to 16, with 239 wounded, Deputy Interior Minister Ivan F. Shilov said on the television news program "Vremya." He said 188 had been hospitalized.

Moscow radio said the state of emergency and the curfew, which it

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U.S. Trade Gap Took Big Turn for Worse in May

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON — The U.S. trade deficit took a sharp turn for the worse in May, climbing by 23.6 percent over April, when it had shrunk to its lowest level in four years, the government reported Tuesday.

The \$10.24 billion deficit for May was the highest of the year, increasing from April's revised figure of \$8.29 billion.

The poorer showing resulted from a 0.9 percent decline in overseas sales by American companies, which dropped to \$30.47 billion, combined with a 4.3 percent jump in imports, to \$40.71 billion.

In a separate indication of weakening in the U.S. economy, Richard G. Darman, the budget director, predicted growth of 2.7 percent this year, down from the previous 3.5 percent projection. (Page 9)

Commerce Secretary Robert A.

Mosbacher noted the trade deficit for the first five months of 1989 had declined by \$3.3 billion and was showing a 6.5 percent improvement over the same period last year.

On an annual basis, the trade deficit is running at a rate of \$11.1 billion for the year, less than the 1988 deficit of \$118.5 billion, which represented a 22.1 percent improvement over 1987's record high of \$152.1 billion.

Despite the poor showing of the

overall trade numbers, Mr. Mosbacher said he was encouraged by the continued strength of exports, which reflect continued success by American companies in expanding foreign markets.

The U.S. export figure remained above the \$30 billion mark for the third straight month and was the second highest on record, behind the April figures. Exports are running 15 percent over the same period last year.

Once again, the United States ran its largest deficit in trade with Japan, \$4.3 billion, a \$400 million increase over the deficit in April. While Japan's trade surplus with the rest of the world is shrinking, the surplus with the United States has continued to grow.

The United States ran a \$109 million trade surplus with the 12-nation European Community, a decrease from the \$437.5 million April surplus.

Jaruzelski Shifts Stance And Will Be Candidate

By John Tagliabue

WARSAW — The Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, saying it would offend "the logic of my social duty over the last few years" not to be a candidate, announced Tuesday that he would run for the office of president in balloting on Wednesday.

The Solidarity union refrained from enforcing voting discipline of its members in the National Assembly, the body that will elect the president. Though the move was clearly an effort to ease General Jaruzelski's entry into office, most — if not all — of the Solidarity deputies were expected to vote against him.

The official news agency, Polska Agencja Prasowa, reported that the 66-year-old general told a gathering of Communist deputies to the assembly that he realized that he might "not be elected."

Opposition to General Jaruzelski, who declared martial law in 1981 to crush the Solidarity movement, has come not only from the union but also from Communist conservatives who criticize him for ceding too much power to the opposition and setting the stage for the party's setback in last month's national elections.

Although the Communist-led co-

alition has a majority of 300, or 54 percent of the seats, in the 559-seat National Assembly, it remains unclear whether defections within the general's camp will bring him short of the required votes for election.

A further danger to the general's election comes from members of small parties, which form the ruling coalition with the Communists. Until now, the small parties have been largely subservient to Communist wishes. But given the success of Solidarity in the June 4 and June 18 elections, some of their members are anxious to sever the links that bind them to the Communists.

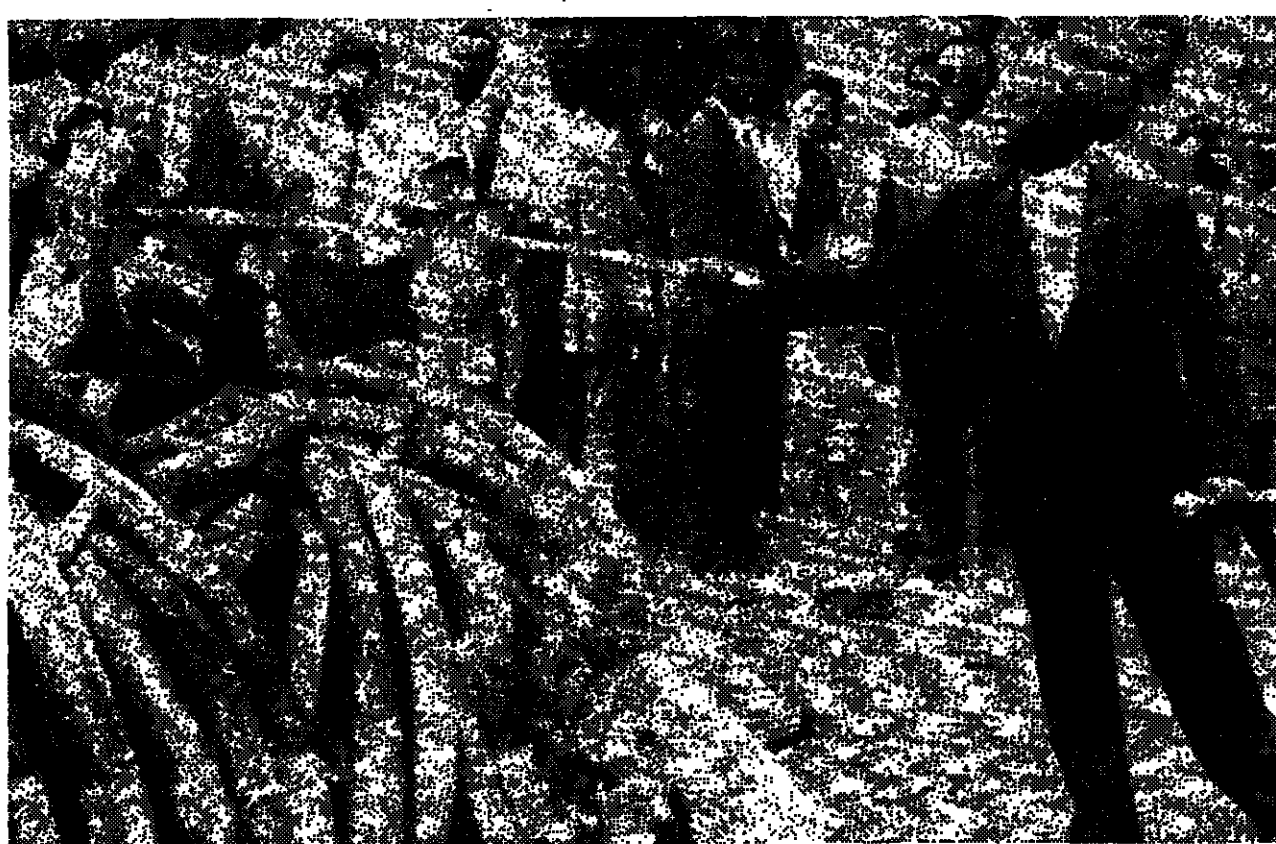
The general's decision to run, following an announcement on June 30 that he would not do so, was announced at a meeting of the 173 Communist members of the National Assembly.

His election would pave the way for the formation of a new government at a time when the country faces runaway prices and widening shortages of consumer goods.

As the debate continued, thousands of bus drivers and other transport workers in upper Silesia went out on wildcat strikes Tuesday, demanding higher pay.

In his address, the general said he had been urged by many groups,

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Elephant Tusks Go Up in Flames in Kenya

President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya set fire Tuesday to 12 tons of ivory in Nairobi reportedly worth more than \$3 million in a gesture symbolizing his nation's commitment to protecting the elephant from extinction. Kenya is leading a campaign for a global ban on ivory trade. The bonfire was a message that Kenya wants the market to be closed down. Most of the ivory was confiscated from illegal poachers who now have cut Kenya's elephant herds to 17,000 from more than 65,000 a decade ago.

Kiosk

Mandela Scoffs At '89 Release

PAARL, South Africa (Reuters) — Nelson Mandela, the black nationalist leader, was quoted Tuesday as saying he would not be released from prison this year.

Following a family reunion at Mr. Mandela's prison bungalow to help mark his 71st birthday, his wife, Winnie, was asked if she was optimistic about her husband's early release.

"Not at all," she said. "His exact words were: 'There will be no release, definitely not this year.'" (Page 7)

General News

Ambassadorial choices of the Bush administration are seen as being too political. Page 3.

Business/Finance

The U.S. administration cut its economic growth forecast for this year to 2.7 percent from 3.5 percent. Page 9.

Crossword		Page 8	
Down		The Dollar in New York	
1	DM	1.8965	
2	Pound	1.623	
3	Yen	141.55	
4	FF	6.4325	

Japanese Election: A Critical Juncture

By Patrick L. Smith

SAPPORO, Japan — In a low room above a modest restaurant here, two dozen middle-aged women knelt demurely on tatami mats the other night to hear a legislator from the governing Liberal Democratic Party deliver a discourse for maybe the 10th time that day.

Campaign slogans are interspersed with pictures of sumo wrestlers around the walls. The food is simple, the whiskey an unspecial brand, and before the evening ends each of those present will pose for a Polaroid with their representative in Tokyo.

This is a *koenkai*, the basic unit of Japanese politics. Modeled after sumo fan clubs, they are a cross between Communist cells and political clans. Most Liberal Democrats run hundreds of such groups, each member of which is expected to generate a dozen or more votes at election time.

The scene in Sapporo, a town of merchants, factory workers and

farmers 1,600 kilometers (1,000 miles) north of Tokyo, is being repeated hundreds of times daily this week throughout Japan. After a year of financial and personal scandals, unpopular legislation and political realigning in the Diet, or legislature, the party that has virtually defined postwar Japan is fighting for its life.

In elections Sunday, the Liberal Democrats are widely expected to lose their majority in the upper house of the Diet for the first time since they assumed power 34 years ago. A newspaper poll published Tuesday indicated that support for governing party candidates has dropped by almost a quarter in the past month, to less than 26 percent.

At issue is whether a defeat of the magnitude many analysts now expect will lead to further losses in elections to the Diet's lower house, after which the governing party would be forced either to relinquish power or share it for the first time with its opponents.

Many Japanese commentators

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In Stalinist North Korea, Orwell's Vision Lives On

By Peter Maass

WONSAN, North Korea — George Orwell might have felt right at home in Li Kyung Hee's one-room apartment.

Attached to a wall is what appears to be a radio, blaring official pronouncements and leaden music. But it is not a real radio because there is no way to change the channel; it receives only a special program broadcast by the North Korean government. There is a single knob that Mrs. Li, 26, can use to turn it on or off.

The "speaker," as they call it, is an important element in President Kim Il Sung's 41-year effort to inculcate North Koreans with government propaganda while isolating them from the outside world. Except for a privileged elite, mostly in the capital, Pyongyang, North Koreans cannot own radios that would allow them to hear broadcasts from other countries.

This strategy of creating information-blind followers — forecast 40 years ago by Orwell's novel "1984" — appears to have worked stunningly well. "People don't feel the need for radios," said Kim Ok Don, a member of the ruling Korean Workers' Party, who is responsible for ensuring that Mr. Li's residential unit in this port town is tidy. "They prefer the speaker."

Here in one of the world's most reclusive nations, the Stalinist leadership appears intent on resisting political change that is sweeping much of the Communist world.

Mr. Kim, called the "great leader," is an apparently healthy 77, and he has anointed one of his sons to succeed him in what may amount to the first Communist dynasty. The son, Kim Jong Il, is called the "dear leader," and he runs the country's day-to-day affairs, according to sources in Pyongyang.

Whether the young Kim will remain in power once his father passes away is an open question, followed closely by the U.S. government, which is still technically at war with North Korea. There are 43,000 U.S. troops stationed in South Korea, and the Korean Peninsula is regarded as volatile.

Kim Jong Il's prospects for succession will depend partly on the resiliency of the political and social system built by his father.

A rare visit to North Korea this month by Western journalists revealed something about the system, even though the visitors were constantly escorted by official guides and permitted to see only a few model areas of the country. Even the handful of

newsmen living in Pyongyang know relatively little about the society or the system.

According to North Koreans, overt disagreement with the elder Mr. Kim is unthinkable. At least on the surface, there is unanimity on even the most trivial of matters and no outspoken complaints about the country's economic difficulties or the lack of basic human rights.

Sonors in Pyongyang said Mr. Kim's four-decade hold over the 20 million North Koreans depends on three factors: indoctrination, isolation and oppression.

A visit to the Kochang cooperative farm outside of Pyongyang provided an illustration of the cradle-to-grave indoctrination. Inside the cooperative's concrete kindergarten building, a dozen children, aged 6 or 7, sat stiffly around a large mock-up of the rural setting where the president was born and raised. The teacher barked out questions and the children shot out of their chairs to respond.

"Where did the great leader take his walks?" the teacher asked like a drill sergeant. "What did the great leader do at this rock? Where did the great leader study?" After each question, a student briskly answered in a voice that was shrill and robotic.

The regimentation continues in universi-

ties. Talking in a shady picnic area with a visiting correspondent, about half a dozen university students were taken aback when asked whether there was premarital sex in North Korea. After a few moments of silence, a young woman said, "There is only pure, revolutionary love," meaning spiritual devotion to the great leader and physical devotion to no one until marriage.

North Koreans cannot escape the many tributes made to the Kims. In rice fields and machinery factories across the mountainous country, the government has installed outdoor loudspeakers that broadcast news and music programs — the same propaganda heard by Mrs. Li in her apartment. It is for the enjoyment of the peasants and workers, government officials explained.

It is impossible to live outside of the government's eye. Every North Korean belongs to an *inminbun*, or neighborhood cell, which consists of about 30 families living in an apartment building or farming cooperative. Ration tickets for food and consumer goods are distributed through the chief of the cell, and if any cell member is causing trouble or acting unethically, the group has a "collective discussion" to

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Computer 'Hacker' Sentenced as Addict

A Los Angeles computer "hacker" has been sentenced to a year in a rehabilitation program. The hacker, Kevin Mitnick, 25, had spent seven months in jail while his case proceeded.

Harriet Rossetto, a social worker who runs the rehabilitation program at Gateway Hospital, told U.S. District Judge Mariana R. Paez that Mr. Mitnick had an "impulse disorder." Ms. Rossetto and lawyers involved in the case said they believed it was the first time that a person indicted for a computer hacking-related crime was to be treated as an addict.

When Mr. Mitnick was indicted in December, jail guards supervised his phone calls to keep him from connecting to computers. In March, he pleaded guilty to computer fraud and possession of unauthorized long-distance telephone codes.

Ms. Rossetto said Mr. Mitnick's "hacking gives a sense of self-esteem he doesn't get in the real world." She added, "This is a new and growing addiction. There was no greed involved. There was no sabotage involved."

Short Takes

Northwest Airlines is fighting an effort by the state of Wisconsin to collect nearly \$69,000 in 5-percent sales tax on drinks served on flights over the state that did not land or take off there. The figure was computed by applying the percentage of the airline's passenger miles in Wisconsin to its system-wide liquor sales. Experts say this is the first attempt by a U.S. state to tax overflights. An official of the state revenue department says that if Wisconsin wins the case, currently before the state circuit court, it could tax international flights by airlines that do not even serve the state.

Polls indicate that Congress will get its first Cuban-American member when a special election is held Aug. 29 to fill the Miami seat vacated by the death May 30 of Representative Claude Pepper, a Democrat, at the age of 88. Cuban-American women lead the polls for both the Republican and Democratic primaries, which will be held Aug. 1, with runoffs, if necessary, Aug. 15.

The decals applied to abandoned, city-owned apartment



WITH HER HAT IN HER HAIR — Two hair stylists in Red Deer, Alberta, hope they will start a trend. Jackie Van den Broek worked on rolling, teasing and sculpting Cindy Glover's hair into the trademark of rodeos — a Stetson. Their work is part of the town's Western Days festival.

buildings in New York to make them look lived-in are being removed, now that the apartments are being rehabilitated in the city's \$5 billion renovation program. Soon the windows will hold real shutters, curtains and flower pots instead of fake ones. The decal program, conceived by Mayor Edward I. Koch in 1980, drew national attention and much mockery. Mr. Koch said the point was to preserve structurally sound buildings and neighborhood appearances. Abraham Biderman, head of the city's housing reconstruction pro-

gram, said, "The decals were an emblem of a lack of hope. Their removal symbolizes the rebirth of these buildings and of these neighborhoods."

The U.S. Air Force surgeon general's office has approved use by flying crews of soft contact lenses. It said such lenses "provide an operational advantage over the wear of spectacles in missions which require maneuvering flight, the use of night vision goggles, the constant wear of an oxygen mask and the ability to quickly look to the far limits of lateral gaze."

Shorter Takes: The latest device to deter theft of automobile hood ornaments is an alarm that sounds the car horn if someone tries to steal the wired-up ornament. Mercedes-Benz also offers a removable hood emblem. Gold-plated models cost \$129; chrome, \$99. • Ron Guidry, 38, the New York Yankees pitcher forced into retirement by elbow surgery, said after returning home to Lafayette, Louisiana, "There's not as much night life here as there is in New York. And there's not as much day life, either."

Arthur Higbee

Envoy Choices Criticized as Too Political

By Ann Devroy

WASHINGTON — On the biographical data form submitted to the Senate for her confirmation hearing, Joy A. Silverman, ambassador-designate to Barbados and seven other Caribbean nations, lists as her most recent employment: "Assisted husband in connection with growth by planning and hosting corporate functions."

With no foreign policy experience, no job history and no college degree, Mrs. Silverman does have one major qualification: In the 1987-88 election cycle, she gave more than \$180,000 to Republican causes, including the party's presidential nominee, George Bush. Her husband Jeffrey, a businessman, aided several Democrats but gave more to Republicans.

Mrs. Silverman is one of several targets of accusations that the path to a Bush ambassadorial appointment is strewn with campaign contributions. Others include Joseph B. Gildenhorn, nominated to Switzerland, whose family has given more than \$200,000 to Republican candidates since 1984; Frederick Bush, the nominee to Luxembourg, and no relation to the president, who has raised millions for Bush campaigns in the 1980s; and Joseph Zappala, named to Spain, and Melvin Sembler, named to Australia, who each gave more than \$100,000 in the 1988 campaign.

Two other appointees, Della M. Newman, named to the New Zealand post, and Penne Korth, named for Mauritius, also have also been cited as having slim résumés. Mrs. Newman, chairman of the Washington state Bush committee, sells real estate. Mrs. Korth, who co-chaired the Bush inaugural festivities, lists under experience on her résumé the benefit balls, concerts and festivities she has co-chaired, as well as her job in the estates division of Sotheby's.

A potential envoy is named by the White House; his or her nomination is sent to the Senate for confirmation.

Senator Paul S. Sarbanes, the Maryland Democrat and a Foreign Relations committee member, said that many Bush political appointees have had fewer qualifications than those of other presidents. "They have gotten to the point here where the only reason some of them are being picked is big political giving," Mr. Sarbanes said. "I'm not a purist on this, but they have gone too far."

As the Senate prepares to take up some of the ambassadorial nominees, Silverman supporters are trying to correct what one called "a serious misunderstanding."

Mrs. Silverman said Monday that, contrary to a story that has been circulated, she did not travel to Barbados to inspect the ambassador's residence and then inform

government officials that a second, more spacious house closer to the ocean would have to be acquired.

She said that when she was considering various possible diplomatic posts, she traveled to Barbados to check schools for her 11-year-old daughter. But it was her husband, she said, who later toured the embassy facilities and found the residence inadequate. A home adjoining the ambassador's has been rented to house a nanny and the Silvermans' three college-age children when they visit. Mrs. Silverman said that family will pay the \$1,250 monthly rental, plus the cost of refurbishing the official government-owned residence.

Mrs. Silverman's name appears to have been picked from among major donors in part because of strong backing by Rich Bond, the Bush campaign national political director.

Many Democrats say that, to a greater degree than in previous administrations, current political nominees lack "the extra dimension" beyond money and support. That dimension might include longtime involvement in civic affairs, demonstrable interest in the history of an area, management capabilities or even language skills.

The administration is defending the number of its political appointees. Government Executive, a monthly specialty magazine distributed to senior government offi-

cials, is preparing a comparison of three administrations' records in appointing career Foreign Service and political ambassadors. The study, "Bush's Ambassadors: Rewarding the Faithful," concludes that fewer than one-third of Mr. Bush's nominees — compared to Ronald Reagan's 44 percent — have been career Foreign Service officers.

Acknowledging that a State Department official also said that the administration eventually intends to have career Foreign Service officers in two-thirds of the ambassadorial posts, a bigger share than either Mr. Reagan or Jimmy Carter named.

The official said the higher figures for political appointees results from a new department policy under Mr. Bush to retain career ambassadors until they are due to "cycle out" of their posts. The policy, they said, is slowing the rate of early nominations to posts traditionally filled by career officers.

Compared with Mr. Bush's 29 percent share of career officers, Mr. Carter, in his first six months in office, named career officers to 61 percent of such posts; Mr. Reagan, who was strongly criticized for politicizing the system, named career officers 44 percent of the time. Mr. Sarbanes said his figures show that almost 75 percent of Mr. Bush's appointments have been political nominees.

AID Challenged on Jewish School Funds

By David B. Ottaway

WASHINGTON — The Agency for International Development has earmarked \$3.5 million in U.S. construction funds for two Orthodox Jewish religious schools in Israel and a teacher-training institution for Jewish settlements in the Israeli-occupied West Bank, apparently in violation of its own guidelines and longstanding U.S. foreign-policy principles.

The move has spurred four influential members of the House of Representatives to complain in a letter to the AID deputy administrator about what they termed "the apparent increased politicization" of the \$35 million program for American Schools and Hospitals Abroad.

Critics in Congress and elsewhere say that the program has become "an international pork barrel" for key pro-Israel senators, distorting AID's objectives and skewing its funding toward Middle East projects.

Two House Democrats — David R. Obey of Wisconsin, who chairs the Appropriations Committee's

foreign operations subcommittee, and Lee H. Hamilton of Indiana, who heads the Foreign Affairs subcommittee on the Middle East — have put a hold on the entire program because of dissatisfaction over the controversial projects.

"We've got to weed out institutions that shouldn't be there," Mr. Obey said. "I want to expand this program. But I want to get those religious-related items out. It gets the program in trouble."

AID guidelines say that no government funds may be used "to train persons for religious pursuits" or "to construct facilities intended for worship or religious instruction." U.S.-funded schools and hospitals must also "be open to all persons regardless of race, religion, sex, color or national origin."

Last year, Senator Daniel K. Inouye, the Hawaii Democrat and then chairman of the Senate's foreign operations subcommittee, stirred controversy by seeking \$8 million to build schools for North African Jews in France at the behest of the Ozer Hatorah organization run by a campaign contributor.

This year other members of the Senate committee, including the Republicans Rudy Boschwitz of Minnesota and Bob Kasten of Wisconsin, are supporting grants to projects that Mr. Obey and others are complaining about. Most of the backers are known as supporters of Israel who receive contributions from pro-Israel groups and individuals.

But some of the critics of the 1989 American Schools and Hospitals Abroad allocations are also pro-Arab supporters of the American University of Beirut, whose new grant would be \$3.5 million. That is \$3 million less than the \$6.5 million 1988 allocation, a cut made to help fund the Israeli program. The schools-hospitals program is \$35 million for 44 projects, \$5 million less than last year.

Mr. Obey said he wanted AID to clarify whether the Sha'alvim Teachers College, scheduled to receive \$1.5 million for construction of dormitories, is training Israelis for jobs in West Bank Jewish settlements. "This seems to be not in concert with American policies if American funds are being used for teachers in new settlements in the West Bank," he said.

Sha'alvim's AID application says its main aim is "to develop a

corps of male scholars, educators and teachers who are encouraged to pursue their careers in development towns and border settlements." The 12-year program includes five years of combined military and teacher training.

Another school in Israel, the Machon Aite Institute, is part of a network of educational centers run by the Chabad Lubavitcher movement, an extreme orthodox Hassidic sect with headquarters in New York.

U.S., at Trial, Is Forced To Discuss Spy Tactics

By Stephen Engelberg

SAVANNAH, Georgia — The government offered its most detailed public acknowledgment yet of American electronic eavesdropping in Europe as Huseyin Yildirim, a former mechanic at the army's field station in West Berlin, went on trial here on charges of espionage.

Mr. Yildirim, who has pleaded not guilty to the charge of conspiracy to commit espionage, has been accused of accepting highly classified material from James W. Hall 3d, a warrant officer at the Berlin base from 1981 to 1985, and delivering it to East German agents.

In March, Mr. Hall pleaded guilty to espionage and was sentenced to 40 years in prison.

The testimony also provided the first indication that Mr. Hall had damaged spy networks operated by the Central Intelligence Agency. Officials have already said that he compromised electronic systems for gathering intelligence information.

The government is prosecuting Mr. Yildirim while trying to avoid disclosing details about the sensitive intelligence operations he is believed to have harmed.

On Monday, two government security experts were in the courtroom to guard against the disclosure of state secrets.

The opening witness for the prosecution was hesitant as he tried to answer questions about the outfit he commanded for two years. The witness, Kenneth D. Roney, a retired colonel, was commander of the field station from 1984 to 1986.

Mr. Roney, using veiled terms, provided the government's first direct account of the damage caused by the case to American eavesdropping operations in Europe.

He said the amount of material gathered at the field station began to decline in late 1985. Intelligence officials have attributed this deterioration to the damage caused by Mr. Hall.



President George Bush and his wife, Barbara, as they boarded Air Force One in the Netherlands on Tuesday to return home.

Bush Minimizes East's Fears

The Associated Press

ABOARD AIR FORCE ONE, Over the Atlantic — President George Bush, flying home from a 10-day trip to Europe, said Tuesday that leaders in Poland and Hungary had "too much hope" for their economic and democratic changes to fear a Soviet backlash.

When asked if the Polish and Hungarian leaders feared a backlash from the Kremlin if they went too far on changes, Mr. Bush replied: "They're not dwelling on that. There's too much hope, too much optimism. It's still there, but it's overpowered by the moves going on there."

Mr. Bush said that the highlight of his journey took place in Budapest when Prime Minister Miklos Nemeth gave him a plaque with barbed wire along the Hungarian border with Austria and with the West. Before leaving the Netherlands, his last stop in Europe, Mr. Bush met with Dutch parliamentary leaders for what he termed lively talks that at times bordered on argument over environmental and other issues.

There is the feeling that the Polish church doesn't want to resolve the problem," Rabbi Hier said. "That's why we went to the Vatican to seek help in removing these impediments. I find it amazing that the Pope should choose to absent himself from the issue. It's a major mistake, a major blunder."

The rabbi, who was accompanied by other officials from the Simon Wiesenthal Center, said he delivered a letter to Agostino Cardinal Casaroli, the Vatican's secretary of state, in which he warned that the unresolved controversy "continues to erode relations between our faith communities."

TREATY: Chemical Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

provisions endorsed by Washington and Moscow.

Nevertheless, U.S. officials say they hope that 60 to 80 countries will eventually endorse the treaty. In Paris in January, officials from more than 140 countries issued a declaration expressing support in principle for such a treaty.

James H. Granger, the deputy head of the U.S. delegation to the Geneva conference, said that the United States and the Soviet Union had also agreed to a comprehensive exchange of data on chemical weapons, including sites for their production and storage.

Soviet authorities say they have no more than 55,000 tons of chemical warfare agents, but Western intelligence agencies estimate that they might have as much as 300,000 tons, including blister gases and nerve gases.

Moscow and Washington disagree on whether the data should be exchanged before or after initialing a treaty. The United States maintains that the data should be exchanged in advance, so that experts can conduct trial inspections to check data provided by the Soviet Union and other countries.

The Soviet Union prefers to exchange data and to test inspection procedures after initialing a treaty.

It will be difficult to monitor compliance. While various treaties in the past have called for the inspection of military facilities, Mr. Friedersdorf said, "The proposed chemical weapons convention will involve hundreds or thousands of civil chemical industrial sites around the world."

Many chemicals used to make weapons are also used for making legitimate commercial products, like plastics, drugs and pesticides.

Davidoff to Sue Cubans Over Cigar Contract

United Press International

GENEVA — The world-known Davidoff cigar store chain, which recently stopped buying luxury cigars from Cuba on grounds of poor quality, said Tuesday that it would sue the Cuban tobacco monopoly, Cubatabacco.

Davidoff said that its line of top-price cigars, named after top Bordeaux wines like Château Margaux and Château Lafite, were supposed to be of the highest quality.

"But we had enormous problems with quality during the past three years with Havana cigars," a statement said. "So we stopped buying the Château line."

Oettinger Co., which bought the chain from its founder, Zino Davidoff, said that the Cubatabacco agency in Paris wrongly stated last week that it had severed relations because Davidoff cigars were too expensive.

Davidoff said it planned legal action against Cubatabacco for slander and for violating an exclusivity contract.

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Herald Tribune

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A Useful Summit

Agreeing to Agree

Originally designed as an intimate discussion of economic strategy, the annual summit has evolved into one of the great spectacles of international politics. This year the visual aspect of the affair was immensely amplified by the bicentennial celebration of Bastille Day. It is always reassuring to see the heads of the seven most powerful democracies meet in harmony to consider the state of their world. But, after all the fireworks, parades and press conferences, a slightly dazed onlooker might reasonably ask whether anything serious happened there.

Yes, several things. For one, the seven are in the process of working out their response to the tremendous events changing the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. The West wants to prevent economic distress in Poland and Hungary from destroying the reform movements under way there, but it has to be done in ways that will not seem to the Soviets a threat to their security. That was made easier by the remarkable letter from Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet president, to President François Mitterrand of France calling for much broader economic cooperation between East and West.

It was also remarkable that the seven gave the European Community the job of organizing aid, in the form of both financing and food, to Eastern Europe. It is the first time the EC has been given a responsibility of that magnitude outside its own borders. That seems to confirm a division of labor in dealing with the troubles of the debtor countries. The United States will continue to take the lead in working with the Latin, the Western Europeans in managing aid for Eastern Europe.

The Paris summit devoted much attention to the protection of the environment and, while their language was not terribly specific, the seven clearly added momentum to the trend toward international agreements to deal with dangers that no one country alone can effectively reach. In political terms, this concern reflects the rise of Green parties in all four of the European countries represented at the summit.

It was a European summit in more than its location. George Bush went there with no strongly felt agenda to impose. Japan's Sohei Uno was constrained by the scandals hanging over him and his party. It remains true that the greatest threat to the stability of the world economy continues to be the huge American budget and trade deficits, and the nearly as huge Japanese trade surplus. But that has been the case for many years, summit after summit, and exhortation doesn't seem to help much. The other five countries evidently felt there was not much point in pressing the matter when there were more productive subjects to discuss. This year the seven agreed to agree.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

To Everyone's Benefit

What began 14 years ago as a narrowly economic summit meeting was leveraged this year by politics — to everyone's benefit. Indeed, this time the leaders glossed over the economic issues that divide them. But they found new direction and common purpose on broader issues, most notably how to deal with rapid change in Eastern Europe.

President François Mitterrand tried to make this year's meeting grander by inviting Third World leaders to share the bicentennial Bastille Day's froth. There was more posturing for cameramen than meaningful North-South mixing. Even so, summit meetings do no harm, and this one did some good.

The first summit, in 1975, was an intimate, informal weekend in the French countryside to exchange thoughts on the then soaring price of oil, on currency exchange rates and on trade. These annual get-togethers have since grown coldly formal, for the most part. But this year economics, politics and the interests of all seven countries came together on two major issues outside the strictly economic — Eastern Europe and the global environment.

On the environment, the seven were more eloquent than specific. They devoted a third of their communiqué to the urgency of ecological threats, but set no program.

On Eastern Europe, they were more constructive and even spontaneous. George Bush arrived in Paris full of enthusiasm after brief visits to Poland and Hungary, but he wisely refrained from trying to control the follow-

up. He assumed correctly that the West European allies would offer direct financial aid equal to or exceeding his own modest commitments to help develop private enterprise.

The seven easily agreed to coordinate direct assistance for both countries, and to ease Poland's foreign debt burden in exchange for structural reforms. Unexpectedly, they assigned the coordination to the European Community's Commission.

More than mere bureaucratic convenience, this new role acknowledges that the Community is becoming a power itself. And more than just mousing good intentions, the seven set a meeting of all interested countries, not just themselves or EC members, in the next few weeks. They also agreed to address Poland's "urgent need for food" — a clear recognition that the whole effort to achieve democratic reform will founder without a quick response to Poland's food shortages.

Summit meetings bring the leaders face to face for concentrated conversation that even the best of modern communications cannot match. More is the pity that they did not spend more time in Paris on old problems — the Third World's agonizing debt, and mounting trade frictions among themselves. But the time was not wasted. New policies for new openings in Eastern Europe need careful development, and protection for the world's environment needs leadership from the top. The Paris summit conference was an appropriate forum for setting the pace on both.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Trouble for Thatcher

Is it possible that Margaret Thatcher, so long apparently unbeatable, is at last heading for defeat? No, say Britain's Thatcher loyalists. Her Conservatives' current embarrasment in the opinion polls — nearly 10 percent behind Labor, on recent average — is the sort of thing a tough-minded government has to expect two years into a possible five-year term of office. Labor's recent recovery from damaging left-wingery is far from complete. Plenty of time for the voters to rally to Prime Minister Thatcher before she has to face an election in 1991 or 1992.

The loyalists could be right, but they should take a closer look at the chief threat. Governments do not usually fail because they do unpopular things on a few relatively minor issues. They fail when they make a mistake on something central, and events then slide out of their control. It is possible that this has happened to Mrs. Thatcher.

She will not lose the next election because of her English nationalism, the intellectuals' but-tut about her mishandling of the recent Euro-elections, but most of the people who usually vote for her probably loved the way she went to Paris last week to put down the French Revolution. Most Britons dislike her proposed privatization of water and nuclear power, and correctly think that the Conservatives have made a bad job of explaining how they want to reform the national health service. None of these things by itself is an election-killer. The economy could be.

The Conservatives lost their grip on the economy last year, when over-bold tax cuts and the attempt to tie the pound to the Deutsche mark sent demand soaring dangerously. One result has been to give Britain the worst inflation of all the big industrial countries. Unemployment has fallen splendidly, but that has its awkward side: In a tighter labor market, the unions now have more bargaining power. Put high inflation and bouncier unions side by side, and you have the explanation of Britain's current outbreak of strikes for money pay.

The government is now claiming that its policy of brutally high interest rates has checked inflation: After 15 months on the rise, the annual rate leveled off in June at 8.3 percent. That is limited comfort. Even if all goes well, few people expect British inflation to come down below 6 percent — half as much again as the present West European

average — by the time the next election looms. And all may not go well.

Wages have been rising uncomfortably in the past year, as the unions flex their rediscovered muscles. The number of days on strike has soared since April. If the railwaymen and the dockers win their current fights, and if this encourages other unions, Britain could find itself back in the old mad chase, where wage demands go barbing after the inflation they send fleeing ahead of them.

It is true that Labor's new moderation has a patched-up look, and the Conservatives will be picking at the patches come election time. It is also true that, given a choice between Mrs. Thatcher and Labor's Neil Kinnock for getting the country through a rough patch, most voters' instincts may still turn to Mrs. Thatcher. She won respect, and re-election, chiefly by beating inflation and, to that end, beating the unions. If unions and inflation seem to be surging back when she goes into the next election, she could have a hard time winning it.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Other Comment

Labor's Message Falls Short

In the glare of an election campaign, the middle-class southern-English voters whom Labor must win over are going to find only some things in its program that they like and lots that they don't. "There you go again," Labor politicians will say. "Give us a break." But the break that Labor asks for is the freedom to say things which it does not want people to take seriously — leads to dishonest politics. The dishonesty produces weak governments hobbled by those within who accuse their leaders of betrayal.

Most of the people whose confidence Mr. Kinnock will need want to be richer than their parents were; and they want their children to be richer still. They want good and stable schooling. They do not want to be inconvenienced by strikes, or see their taxes pay for armies of meddling strategic interveners. Until Labor allows that those mundane aims are honorable ones, it will remain unloved by those whose votes it must win.

—The Economist (London).

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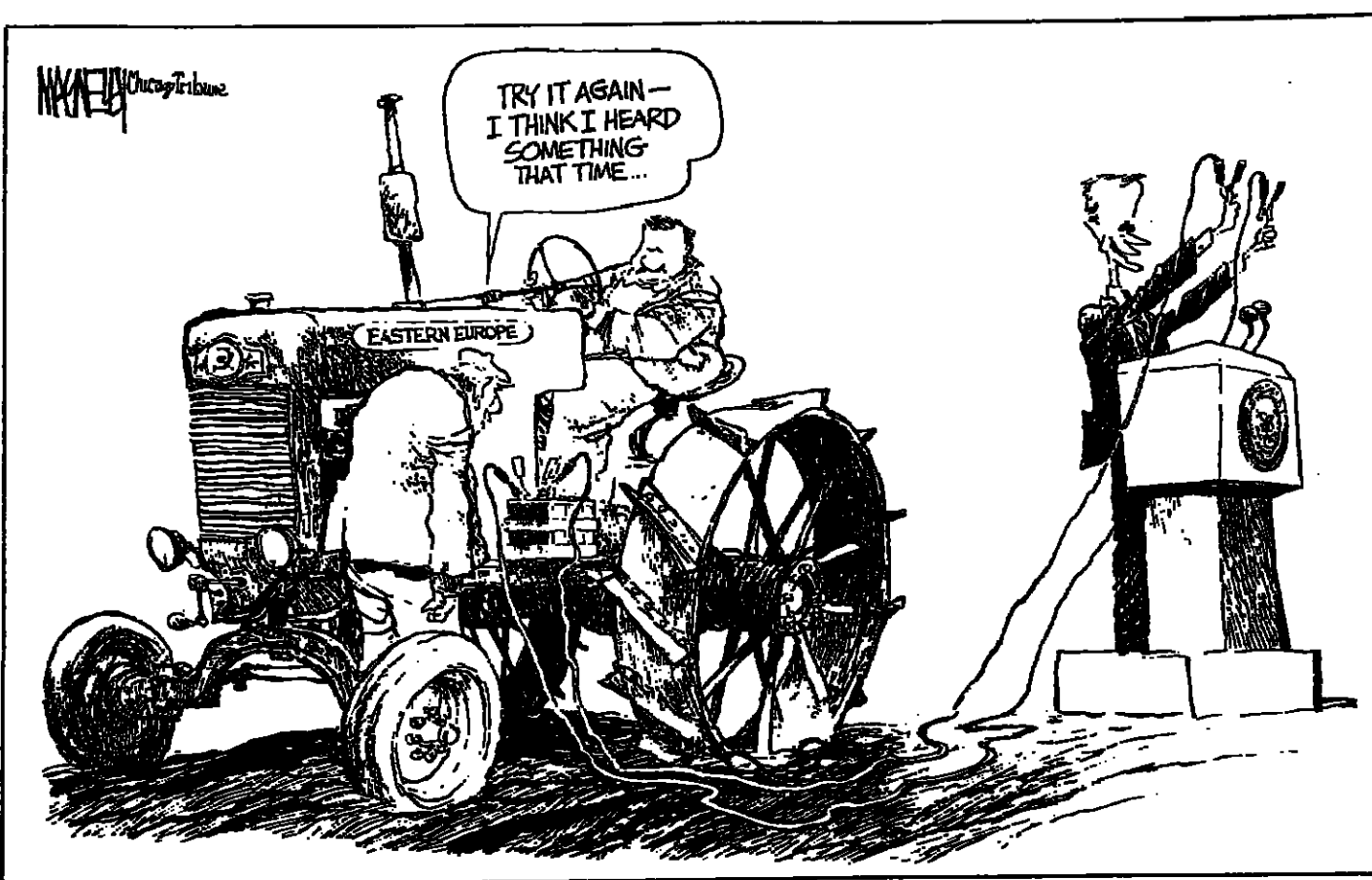
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Japan's Role: The Soviet Card Will Be Tempting

By Rudiger Dornbusch

This is the second of two articles.

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — For a time, America will continue to borrow and Japan, or someone else, will lend. But ultimately a U.S. adjustment will take place, eliminating the trade gap and with it the need for external borrowing. Japan would still invest in America, but there would be no more net borrowing from abroad. Hence the question: What will Japan do with its savings?

Scenario: Japan with balanced trade.

Under this scenario, Japan spends rather than lends, with trade balanced and net foreign assets steady rather than rising. This would take a drop in the high Japanese savings rate. In time it will happen. Demographic trends make for a much more rapidly aging population in Japan than in other major industrialized countries, and the aging will involve more spending, less saving.

Still, it will take 30 or 40 years for this demographic trend to play out. The reality of the moment is a huge Japanese surplus, year after year, requiring Japan to look for almost bottomless opportunities for investment. If the United States is out of the picture as the major borrower, Japan will then look to Europe, Asia and Latin America as possible outlets for investing and lending its trade surpluses.

But it is hard to see \$50 billion in surplus funds finding their way to Latin America or Europe. The whole of Latin America has a trade deficit in goods and services, hence a requirement for net inflow of capital, of less than \$20 billion. Europe, like everybody else, wants to export, not import — the more so as it moves to internal economic confederation.

Scenario: A tri-polar world economy.

This, the most likely course of events, is disturbing and unattractive. In this scenario Japan's success and increasing visibility lead to a worldwide political backlash which in turn drives Japan into a reversion, consolidating its position in Asia.

Thus far, Japan has done little or nothing to suggest that it is ready to assume the responsibilities of a major leader of the world's economic progress. Promises of development capital for Latin America — goods and money — have not

The Asian co-prosperity scheme is the most likely option for Japan. But there is another one, bigger and much more risky. One is drawn to the conclusion that Japan will look for a much more substantial market for Japanese money, technology and capital goods and will find that the Soviet Union needs all three. It is common to argue that Japan and the Soviets do not mix well. True, but look at Germany and the Soviets — or Japan and China. There is no love lost, but trade flourishes.

In the coming era of mercantilism, money and markets count most. The Soviet Union and Japan can derive great benefits from commercial alliance. One has natural resources and untapped markets, the other has technology and capital; one wants to save, the other needs to spend. The Soviet Union and Japan are as natural a future match as America and Japan are a current match.

Moreover, as U.S. ability, or at least credibility, in providing a worldwide military umbrella diminishes, Japan needs in any event to find an accommodation with the Soviet Union. And if Japan is coy in proposing an affair, Mikhail Gorbachev has proved to be an ardent and successful suitor of change.

The link between money and politics is almost inevitable. At stake is not whether Japan gets a seat on the United Nations Security Council or the position of managing director at the International Monetary Fund, but who dominates world finance.

Japan's massive saving rates of the next three decades, and the lack of economic motivation in the United States, will force a change in world politics. It is likely to go beyond trade and finance zones; because Japan is involved and Japan is different, it cannot be business as usual. The post-World War II status quo will go, and policymakers will urgently need to figure out how to fill the void. Sooner or later, an economic summit will have to get down to this most serious business.

The writer is a professor of economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

India and China: It's Diplomatic Business as Usual

By Sunanda K. Datta-Ray

CALCUTTA — No one expected that India's foreign secretary, Shalendra Kumar Singh, would return from four days of discussions in Beijing recently with a solution to the border dispute that led to a war between the two countries in 1962. But the fact that he went there at this juncture for talks with the Chinese deputy foreign minister, Liu Shaoqing, has served a political purpose for both governments.

This first meeting of the Chinese-Indian working group, set up when Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi visited Beijing in December, was also China's first engagement in international diplomacy since Beijing's crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators in Tiananmen Square and elsewhere. Worldwide condemnation, including censure from several Communist parties, threatened the entire gamut of China's external relations.

An Indian boycott of a meeting that had been decided on several months earlier would have been a slap in the face for the government of the senior Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping, which is anxious to promote a business-as-usual atmosphere.

Any apprehension that China may have had about the reaction of the government of the world's largest democracy was quickly laid to rest. New Delhi went out of its way to be accommodating.

India justified its refusal to join the chorus of global criticism of China on the ground that it did not "comment on the internal developments of another country." The objection that of such scruple is evident in the case of South Africa or Israel was brushed aside as India's state-owned television ignored the tanks and the executions in Beijing. Instead it showed the trains that the students were alleged to have set on fire.

Carrying prudence to extremes, New Delhi said only that it had been "saddened" by the news of the bloodshed in China. A few days later, Indian delegates to an international

youth festival in Pyongyang were warned not to say or do anything that might offend Beijing's sensibilities.

The gesture paid off on July 6 when Ghulam Nabi Azad, a leading member of the Indian delegation and a protégé of Mr. Gandhi, became the first foreign politician to be received in Beijing by Jiang Zemin, the new Communist Party chairman who replaced Zhao Ziyang. Mr. Jiang was quoted as complimenting India for its "attitude of noninterference in China's putting down the rebellion."

The official line in New Delhi does not reflect the mood of the Indian press, which has denounced the suppression of democracy in China. It may not even reflect the views of Mr. Gandhi's own Congress (I) Party. Some prominent members have led demonstrations against the crackdown in China.

It may also seem curious that the Chinese authorities have not given Mr. Gandhi much reason to be conciliatory. On the eve of the June 30 talks, a Foreign Ministry spokeswoman implied that the border stalemate was entirely India's fault.

After the discussions in Beijing, Mr. Singh said that they were notable for "openness and frankness," and he praised his hosts for being "warm and forthcoming." In contrast, China's prime minister, Li Peng, gave a tepid endorsement, saying only that Chinese-Indian relations were improving "for the good of both nations."

This strengthened the suspicion among many Indians that Beijing is not particularly interested in a rapprochement now that the meeting has served its purpose just by being held on schedule.

Parliamentary elections are due by December. Mr. Gandhi's advisers believe that the image and electoral prospects of the governing party would be enhanced if a breakthrough in relations with China could be presented as a triumph for the prime minister's personal diplomacy.

There is also an emotional conditioning that deserves to be noted. Like most Third World countries, India does not recognize what some of its own minority communities call "internal colonialism." The majority Indian view is that repression is something that white practices on black, brown or yellow. Hungary in 1956 and China in 1989 confirmed that the Indian psyche finds it difficult to acknowledge oppression within the same color group.

The writer is editor of The Statesman. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

China and Cambodia: Uses of Pol Pot

By Ben Kiernan

PHNOM PENH — "I do not understand why some people want to remove Pol Pot," said Deng Xiaoping in 1984. "It is true that he made some mistakes in the past, but now he is leading the fight against the Vietnamese aggressors."

To Mr. Deng, Pol Pot's responsibility for the deaths of a million Cambodians in the 1970s was a patriot's peccadillo, although it obviously presented a propaganda problem.

China remains the main ally of the Khmer Rouge, and relations between Mr. Deng and Pol Pot have much to do with that alliance.

Their association goes back more than 20 years. Both studied in France. Mr. Deng in the 1920s and Pol Pot, who is considerably younger, in the 1950s. They first met for a long working session in 1965 when Pol Pot made a secret visit to China. The two were official counterparts, each being general secretary of his Communist Party.

When Pol Pot returned to Cambodia, he established an underground journal called Red Light, the same name Mr. Deng had once given to his student paper in France. As Pol Pot pursued his long march to power in Cambodia, Mr. Deng twice fell and rose again in Chinese politics. Their next known meeting was in 1977.

The Khmer Rouge started attacks across the border into southern Vietnam. Hanoi eventually responded by invading Cambodia in December 1978, forcing Pol Pot and his Khmer Rouge followers from Phnom Penh into the countryside as guerrillas. In reprisal, Mr. Deng ordered a heavy Chinese military strike into northern

Vietnam in February 1979. China's assault was preceded by a friendly visit which Mr. Deng made to the United States, where, aside from donning a ten-gallon hat, he gained the acquiescence of Washington for the planned attack. In the view of both China and America, Pol Pot and his Khmer Rouge fighters were a useful weapon against Vietnam.

But the West's proclaimed goal, to bring about a Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia, was not Mr. Deng's. As he put it in 1979, "It is wise for China to force the Vietnamese to stay in Cambodia, because that way they will suffer more and more."

Mr. Deng and Pol Pot have used similar tactics. One is to appear to step down. Mr. Deng has kept real control by remaining chairman of the party's military commission even after relinquishing other positions. In the same way, from the early 1970s on, Pol Pot retained his hold over the Khmer Rouge by heading the party's military commission. He, too, used the army to suppress dissent.

Mr. Deng's maxim is to "use a sharp knife to cut the tangled weeds." The Khmer Rouge version was, "Dig up the grass, uproot the weeds." Mr. Deng's scorn for greater tolerance of dissent in the Soviet Union is matched by Pol Pot's contempt for Vietnam. The Vietnamese Communist Party, he once claimed, faced problems because it encouraged them by weak policies.

The United States has created a policy dilemma for itself over Cambo-

dia. Zhiqunwe Brezinski, national security adviser to President Jimmy Carter, said that in 1979 he encouraged Beijing to support Pol Pot even though the Khmer Rouge chief was an abomination. "We could never support him but China could," Mr. Brezinski said the United States did not "wink, semi-publicly," at aid from China and Thailand to the Khmer Rouge.

In 1982, to ensure that the Phnom Penh administration, supported by Hanoi and Moscow did not take over Cambodia's seat at the United Nations, the United States and China cooperated to persuade Prince Norodom Sihanouk to lead a coalition of two non-Communist resistance groups and the Khmer Rouge. To this day the coalition holds the UN seat.

In recent months, rapprochement in Southeast Asia, particularly between Thailand and Vietnam, has improved prospects for settling the Cambodian conflict. Vietnam has said it will withdraw its remaining forces from Cambodia by the end of September but will not permit UN supervision unless Cambodia's seat is declared vacant.

The Khmer Rouge forces, armed to the teeth by China with U.S. connivance, are a major threat to peace. Preventing their return to power is one of the most pressing problems that the international conference on Cambodia in Paris next month must tackle.

The writer, a senior lecturer in Southeast Asian history at the University of Wollongong in New South Wales, is author of "How Pol Pot Came to Power." He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Next Time Hold It in Rock Hill

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — The corpse of this year's economic summit was not even cold when the reporters and White House advance men were on their feet lobbying George Bush to give in to his baser instincts and choose Texas as the site of the next seven-nation gabfest. The fact that the reporters and advance men in question, as well as Mr. Bush, all hail from the Lone Star State did not go totally unnoticed by others concerned, as the French would say.

Two things became clear as the fastest summit in history wheezed to a close here. First is the Magnificent Seven will meet again, next year, in America. It says so in paragraph 56 of their communiqué promising to cure the world's economic and political ills.

That is the only paragraph of the document that is sure to produce results. The seven leaders have become attached to this annual high-level BOG-AM-SAT (Bunch of Guys and Maggie — Sitting Around a Table). For an entire weekend, they get to deconstruct the world that is making up a new one that they would prefer. They then send out spokesmen to describe this artifice to a milling mob of 6,000 journalists with front pages, television screens and expense account forms that have to be filled and justified.

Second: The assault on Mr. Bush here in favor of a Texas wheezed to only the beginning of what will become a lull and cry for the meeting to be held somewhere, anywhere, outside of Washington. America's capital, it will be repeatedly said, is not "America." Mr. Bush's foreign guests should be exposed to Main Street values and scenes, to Middle America on a Saturday night and Sunday morning.

Personally, I'm all for it. Indeed, I think that if Mr. Bush goes in for a dime, he should go in for a dollar. He should stop at considering Houston, Dallas. This is a time for the president to think small. If Texas has to be, how about holding the economic summit in the Elks Club in Waco?

Or Port Deposit, Maryland; Marshall, Virginia; or Rock Hill, South Carolina? Each of these towns is known to me to possess a fine hardware store. If it is the real America you want, Helmut, Maggie, François and friends, browsing through a hardware store on Saturday afternoon in the Southeast is the best way to get at it.

This gets you in the right frame of mind for Saturday night. Dinner will not be a three-star affair accompanied by an amassing but ever slightly so pretentious 1918 Chateau Marmont and fireworks over the Champs-Élysées. The look on Mr. Mitterrand's face when Mr. Bush comes up to Rock Hill and takes whetted by Rod Light for the group will be historic; it will justify the great effort put into the dinner by the Blue Moon Cafe or the Old Dutch Mill, or whatever drive-in is lucky enough to capture the key role in what will, I trust, become known as the Hoagland Summit Plan.

Such a summit will require some drastic restructuring, of course. Press coverage should be limited to a single 800-word dispatch, to be written jointly by Russell Baker and Dave Barry.

There is a hidden agenda in the Hoagland Plan. It embodies the thought once expressed by an American diplomat that these disarmament conferences that drag on for years in the comfortable palaces of Geneva and Vienna should be rescheduled to begin at noon in the Calcutta train station at the start of the monsoon season. The diplomats would get START resolved by mid-afternoon, no matter how knotty the problems.

The savings to the world's taxpayers of a Waco or Rock Hill economic summit that took half an hour, start to finish, would be enormous. But that is not the only advantage. The world view of the four eternal, Kohl, Mitterrand, Mulroney and Thatcher, and the two new fellows from Italy and Japan who will join them next year, would never be the same after a July Fourth among the gnats, the grubs and the poison ivy of Middle America.

One of Louis XIV's nobles wrote about the pomp and circumstance of the court at Versailles in terms that apply to the value of an all-American summit. It became a pleasure, he wrote, to leave the chateau and go out into the street to watch a dog gnawing on a bone — that is, to see something real.

After the pharisaic celebrations here, small town America is just what the doctor ordered for the next Economic BOGAM-SAT. And the final point in the Hoagland Plan is that South Carolina has the best home-grown meats and poultry made Mr. Bush could find if he will please his Texas prejudice. I ought to know. After all, that's where I'm from.

The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: Students to Fête

PARIS — The Association of Paris Students has issued an invitation to the students of other nations to be present at the inauguration of the Sorbonne on August 5 next in Paris, in the name of Science, Peace and Liberty. A series of fêtes will be organized for the occasion with the cooperation of the State and the Municipality.

1914: An Orderly City

BELGRADE — According to the Vienna newspapers the Serbian capital is in a wild state of uproar; disorder reigns and Austrian subjects go about in fear of their lives. All this is absolutely false. The city of Belgrade is quiet and orderly, and a happy-looking little capital it is. As I sit on the terrace of my hotel the sight is anything but one of disorder. Pretty girls, innumerable, in dainty white frocks trip by; smart looking, business-like officers and perfectly equipped sol-

diers pass along, and a generally well-dressed and alert-looking class of people form the constant stream of promenaders. The sight makes me rub my eyes and wonder at what I read in the Vienna papers.

1939: U.S.-Japan Treaty

WASHINGTON — Going even farther than the earlier resolution by Senator Key Pittman to ban shipments of munitions and certain other materials to Japan, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg today (July 18) submitted a resolution of veto on the 1911 American-Japanese treaty of friendship and commerce. The resolution also urged that an international conference be called to determine whether Japan had violated the nine power treaty by which Japan, as one signatory, undertook to respect the independence and integrity of China. Thus, at one stroke of the pen, the Vandenberg resolution would kill the argument that the Pittman resolution would violate the 1911 treaty.

OPINION

'Our Hands Have Touched You'

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — The moment Apollo 11 went up, we knew the newspaper would need help four days later, when the astronauts landed on the moon, to tell the joy that was in us. Even though we were farther from the action than journalists had ever been — about a quarter of a million miles away — it was the biggest story the editors of The New York Times had ever had a hand in, or would have.

But, like every person who watched, we felt we personally were part of the beauty and achievement, the great

ON MY MIND

soaring. We loved those three men because we knew their adventure was born of the elegance of the human mind and desire.

They allowed us to feel part of that elegance. Humanity was loving itself, which does not happen often.

We made no great preparation for the possibility of disaster. So many big stories involve tragedies — wars, earthquakes, assassinations — but for once our journalistic minds were set for happiness, and for once a big story filled a newswoman with joy.

But how would we express that, when the moment came when man set

foot on the moon? We decided on the simplest of pages — one story, pictures and whatever talk would be recorded between Houston and the moon. And we ordered a special headline type to be cast, one inch high. Bigger than ever used in the history of the paper!

Shouting is one way to express joy, but what else? We decided that what the front page of The Times would need when the men landed was a poem.

What the poet wrote would count most, but we also wanted to say to our readers: Look, this paper does not know how to express how it feels this day and perhaps you don't either, so here is a fellow, a poet, who will try for all of us.

We called one poet who just did not think much of moons or us, and then decided to reach higher for somebody with more zest in his soul — for Archibald MacLeish, winner of three Pulitzer Prizes. He turned in his poem on time and titled it "Voyage to the Moon."

The poem was written on the assumption that the astronauts themselves had touched the moon. But the moon walk was taking place at about deadline time. Suppose it was delayed?

We would need a poem rewrite, fast.

Henry R. Lieberman, then director of science news, was asked to call Mr. MacLeish and tell him to stand by to update the moon poem. After the moon walk, Mr. MacLeish was informed that he could stand down. The poem was running in all editions.

The poem set other poets to work. A couple of weeks later, The Times ran a whole batch of moon poems.

The MacLeish poem was reprinted in books and received recognition and distribution on reproductions of the front page on paperweights, coffee mugs and plastic shopping bags.

The shopping bag shows the headline, much of the lead story and the excerpts of the moon-Houston talk. But I regret to say that the shopping bag, a Times promotional item, ends before the bottom of the page, cutting off the poem at the byline. For owners of the shopping bags, these are lines that some of us particularly admire:

You were a wonder to us, unattainable, a longing past the reach of longing, a light beyond our light, our lives — perhaps a meaning to us... our hands have touched you in your depth of night.



There was something of an intellectual struggle in the newroom about the headline of the main news story.

Some of us wanted it to say, "Man Walks on Moon," even though Neil A. Armstrong and Colonel Edwin E. Aldrin Jr. both had stepped onto the moon's surface by the time we went to press. The purists said two walkers is plural, the record is the record.

After all, only a few days earlier we had run a correction on a Times piece saying that, scientifically, space travel was impossible — even though the article had appeared on Jan. 13, 1920.

The purists won: "Men Walk on Moon." I still think we should have spoken for the race.

But maybe they were right, and poets should do that kind of thing, not editors. Certainly our poet did, on the front page of The Times of July 21, 1969. "Our hands have touched you," he wrote. Our hands.

Perhaps we will again, one day, I hope so. Then we, or our children, will again understand the elegance of the human mind and desire and rejoice in being part of it, which seems worth the money.

The New York Times

An Ordinary-Looking Man Of Extraordinary Power

By Anthony Hopkins

LONDON — I met Laurence Olivier in the fall of 1965. I was to audition for the National Theatre in London, of which he was then... I was going to say artistic director, but he was everything.

Waiting in an anteroom outside the main rehearsal room was like waiting in a dentist's office with other patients. An actor would be called in. He would re-emerge, ashen faced, 10 minutes later, and then it would be the turn of the next actor. Finally, I was called in.

I think I expected to go into a dimly lighted room and the great man himself would be sitting on a dais in specially arranged lighting. Such were the impressions that came up from my subconscious mind, because in my childhood and adolescence, I had only seen Olivier in films.

I think these impressions, as irrational as they seemed then, sprang from a peculiarly fourth-dimensional truth about the

ing a man of medium height, dressed in a gray business suit. He had thinning gray hair, wore glasses and for all he would look like a bank manager — Sir Laurence Olivier. He came forward to shake my hand and I gave him my name. He gave me his full attention. This was another ability of his, to give his full, undivided attention to the moment, as if there were no past or future.

He asked what audition pieces I was going to perform and made a note of them in a little notebook as I replied: a speech from Shaw's "Major Barbara," a passage from Chekhov's "The Three Sisters" and I hesitated, because the only Shakespearean piece I knew was the Moor's final scene. I mumbled, "Othello."

There was a slight pause. He looked at me and said, "You've got a bloody nerve, haven't you?" He smiled.

I was accepted into the National Theatre and began playing small parts (including many in that production of "Othello"). Then Olivier gave me André in "The Three Sisters" and also asked me to understudy him as Edgar in Strindberg's "The Dance of Death."

Over the years I got to know him. I won't pretend I was a close friend of his, because I always felt a little inhibited; I could never disentangle in my brain the human qualities of Olivier from the curiously majestic persona of the actor.

There has always been a game in England that people in the theater play: Who is to take on the mantle of Olivier?

No one. We will never see his like again because a great romantic style has faded from the world. I believe he loved and enjoyed the glamour of himself. He relished it; he was unashamed of it in the most life-affirming way. He took pride in his status.

It is now not fashionable to be that; it is called showing off, or self-centered or egotistical. But off stage, in his home life and social life and in my encounters with him, Olivier presented none of these traits. He loved gardening and tree growing and being with his family.

But even in his "ordinariness" there was that one peculiar quality of concentration. This is what set Olivier apart as an extraordinary human being. He never dismissed anything; he never disregarded anything. Everything held his interest.

Mr. Hopkins is currently appearing in "M. Butterfly" in London. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The U.S. Abortion Ruling and Women's Right to Decide

The U.S. Supreme Court decision that states may impose substantial restrictions on abortions makes a mockery of the ideal of liberty and justice for all.

Medical science can determine whether or not a fetus can survive outside the womb, but when the fetus becomes a human individual is a religious or ethical question. As long as a fetus is not viable, all we can say with certainty is that it is a part of a woman's body.

As to whether or not I would ever have an abortion, I do not know. What I argue is that I, and I alone, have the right to make such a decision.

In addition to my right to conduct my own life according to my religious beliefs, I believe that I should have the right to control my own body. Not only did the majority decision of the court refuse to uphold this right, it did so in a cowardly manner, by letting state legislatures decide the issue.

Since denial of public funding will probably be the most immediate and widespread restriction on abortion, the justices have effectively made the right to choose available on the basis of class, and therefore of race. Many women, including a disproportionate number of black, Hispanic and Native Americans, will be denied the right to choose because they cannot afford to

pay for the services of a private hospital or to travel to another state.

JENNIFER LEE CARRELL
Somerville, Massachusetts

As an American in London on the 4th of July, I began the day with thoughts of fireworks and barbecues — until I saw your Page 1 report on the Webster v. Reproductive Health Services decision. Reading about the court's 5-to-4 ruling, my impulse to celebrate blew away with the "chill wind" described in Justice Harry Blackmun's dissenting opinion.

ERIKA BLOCK
London

Chief Justice William Rehnquist, writing for the majority on the court, proclaimed that states have an interest in "protecting potential human life." But the court's decision will not prevent women with adequate means from having abortions. It will only make it more difficult for those who do not have the means.

ABOLGHASSEM SADEGH
Amersfoort, Netherlands

Instead of trying to pursue their cause by nonsense such as the campaign to have "chairperson" substituted for "chairman" and "humankind" for "mankind,"

American women should set up a solidarity fund to allow all those without the financial means to obtain abortions to have them, say, in the Netherlands. It doesn't make sense to wait for half of the Supreme Court justices to be women. For the next decade, I am afraid, men will continue to decide on matters that are primarily women's concerns.

BRUNO FRITSCH
Zurich

For years, American conservatives have proclaimed that they represent freedom of the individual from control by the state. On July 3 they rejected in a decision that subjects the bodies of women to state control. Such conservatives are guilty of what George Orwell called "newspeak." To Orwell's examples — "War Is Peace," "Freedom Is Slavery," "Ignorance Is Strength" — one must now add, "Individual Liberty Is State Control."

E. ERNEST GOLDSTEIN
Villars-sur-Ollon, Switzerland

If any of the restrictions that the state of Missouri or any other U.S. state impose on abortion incidentally restrict the dissemination of information about contraceptives or their distribution, then the number of unwanted pregnancies, and possibly abortions, will increase. On what moral grounds will a state

presume the right to force a 15-year-old girl to continue her pregnancy, when it has failed to make certain that she was fully aware of contraceptive techniques?

DAMIEN BROWN
Preston, Australia

If we acknowledge the sacredness of human life and the reality of God-given rights and duties, then we must grant that the elderly, the handicapped and unborn babies possess intrinsic moral worth and dignity. Even an unborn baby who will be handicapped should not be aborted.

HAVEN BRADFORD GOW
Arlington Heights, Illinois

President George Bush's statements on abortion strike me as careless. Italian law gives women six months of fully paid maternity leave, six months at partial pay and additional unpaid leave. We also have state-funded *Consultori* for handling pregnant women's medical and psychological needs, and mothers and fathers can take time off to tend to sick children. Before Mr. Bush endorses the dismantling of abortion rights in the United States, shouldn't he help to implement the maternity legislation and services that are standard in Europe?

MARINELLA COLZANI
Rome

Coinage for All, Please

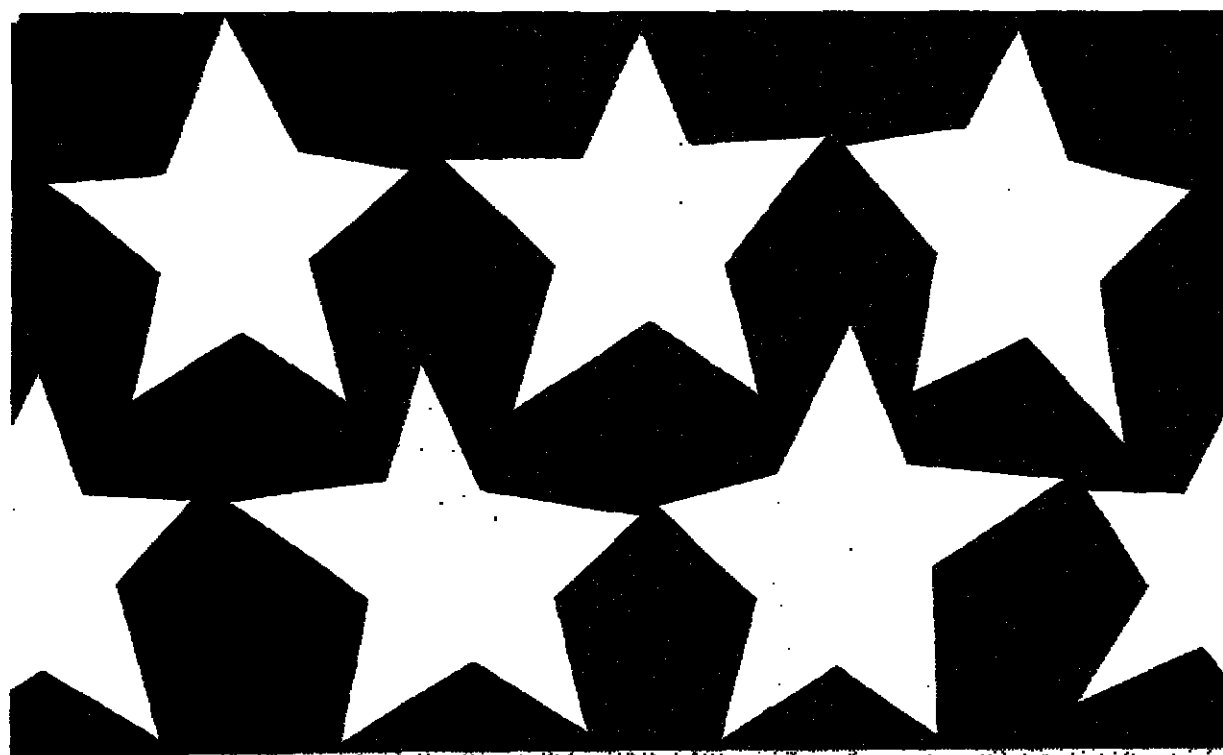
How about the "Thatch" as the name for the European Community currency unit? Sure it's unpronounceable in French, but it sounds great in English.

L. JAMES (Letters, July 12) seems to think that is what I'm proposing. But Thatch (a nightmare for the French) would be just as unrealistic as Ecu (a nightmare for the English). The name for the currency unit for all EC countries has to be comfortable in all EC languages. The fact that Ecu is an English-language acronym isn't very helpful, unless one expects London waitresses to say things like, "That'll be four European Currency Units thirty-five, please."

JED CURTIS
Geneva

I like Ecu, since it has also been the name of various French coins, including a 17th century silver piece. However, The Economist of London has suggested that the EC currency unit be called the "monnaie" in honor of the spiritual father of the European Community, Jean Monnet. This word would also be close to the English *money*, the French *monnaie*, the Spanish *moneda* and the Danish slang *monter*.

ESKIL SVANE
Montpellier, France



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LL WINDS—A pedestrian in Hong Kong battled Tuesday to keep her umbrella together in the face of high winds carried by the typhoon designated Gordon, which killed 25 persons in the Philippines and one in Hong Kong before moving on to batter southern China with winds of up to 125 miles per hour. In Hong Kong, the storm shut down the stock exchange along with most businesses and public transport. In China, an official with the State Meteorological Bureau said the coastline in Guangdong Province was hardest-hit, but he had no details on casualties.

Khmer Rouge Reports Army Attack

Agence France-Press

BANGKOK—Vietnamese and Cambodian troops attacked Khmer Rouge positions on the Cambodian border on Tuesday, members of the guerrilla group said.

The Vietnamese and Cambodian troops fired hundreds of artillery shells and surface-to-air missiles on Dong Sustai, just inside Cambodia near the Malai heights, in an attack that started before dawn, Khmer Rouge said.

Khmer Rouge maintains a base and an arms depot at which also is a base for

launching attacks on Vietnamese and Cambodian troops. Khmer Rouge troops operate a black market out of the area, selling 250 to 400 oxen, buffaloes and pigs a month to Thai merchants.

Military sources said that during the attack Tuesday about 200 Thai families were evacuated from three villages on the Thai side of the border for fear their houses might come under fire.

The sources would not comment on the fighting, saying that it was an internal Cambodian affair, since it had not spilled over into Thailand.

In Paris, Prince Norodom Sihanouk met Tuesday with his non-

Communist ally, Son Sann, in a round of consultations before the roundtable next week among the Cambodian guerrilla factions, sources said. Mr. Son Sann is a former Cambodian prime minister.

On Wednesday the prince will meet with Khieu Samphan, the nominal head of the Communist Khmer Rouge—the military muscle of the tripartite resistance to the regime in Phnom Penh.

Prince Sihanouk, the leader of the coalition, met Monday with Prime Minister Sosuke Uno of Japan, who had been in Paris for the weekend summit conference of

Tension in Burma as Revolt Anniversary Nears

By Steven Erlanger

New York Times Service

BANGKOK—With emotional anniversaries of dissent approaching and large crowds gathering to hear a popular opposition politician, diplomats in Burma fear another crackdown by the military, which crushed pro-democracy demonstrations last September.

"Events seem to be building," said a Western diplomat interviewed by telephone from Rangoon, the capital. "The temperature and the tension are heating up. I don't think the army wants to shoot again, but the threat does more than hang in the air."

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the country's leading opposition figure and leader of the National League for Democracy, is drawing between 10,000 and 15,000 people to rallies, a clear contravention of a martial law regulation limiting such meetings to fewer than five people.

The gatherings are the largest and most disciplined since the army killed at least 3,000 demonstrators in August and September, and diplomats say they are getting larger.

[Monks and pilgrims clashed with security forces Monday during a religious festival at

the Shwedagon Pagoda in central Rangoon, the nation's most famous Buddhist shrine. Ten persons were arrested, the official Rangoon radio reported, according to The Associated Press.

[The arrests came during the Waso festival, one of the most holy in the Buddhist calendar.

[On Tuesday, the military government gave three regional commanders power to sentence people to death and ban witnesses from military court trials, the radio said, in a report monitored in Bangkok.]

"We don't have any intention to seek a confrontation," Daw Aung San Suu Kyi said in a telephone interview. "We intend to carry on peacefully with our rallies. We do not want any trouble."

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, daughter of the man considered the country's founding father, U Aung San, has called for mass gatherings on Wednesday, Martyr's Day, which commemorates the assassination of her father and six cabinet colleagues in 1947, just before independence.

The military government, led by General

Saw Maung, plans its own commemorations. On Sunday, the government warned that it "would not permit political exploitation of

the ceremony," according to a broadcast on the official radio.

Four days later is the anniversary of the resignation speech last year of U Ne Win, the country's ruler since a 1962 coup. While he now keeps to the background, diplomats and ordinary Burmese believe that General Ne Win still controls the government.

Other anniversaries come thick and fast: On Aug. 5 last year, 30 demonstrators were shot in Pegu; on Aug. 8, at least 1,000 were killed in the capital; on Aug. 10, demonstrators were shot in front of the capital's general hospital.

The calendar of violence continues through Sept. 18, when the military formally took over the government and an estimated 2,000 more civilians were shot down by the army over two days.

Apparently as part of its own preparations for a difficult summer, the government last week suspended the issuing of visas to foreign correspondents. It began giving such visas only in February. Diplomats point to other recent signs of tension, including two bomb explosions.

One, a week ago in the lobby of City Hall, killed three persons and wounded four. Another, the previous Friday in the important oil refinery town of Syriam, killed the son of

the refinery director and at least one other person.

In announcing the arrest of three young members of the National League for Democracy in connection with the refinery bombing, the Burmese intelligence chief, Brigadier General Khin Nyunt, said, "Now it is obvious who is behind the recent bombing and plans to disrupt law and order." The Associated Press reported from Rangoon.

Apparently referring to Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the general said a party leader had made "insinuations that the military was after her life," adding, "We are worried that she might fall and hurt her toe even, because we will be blamed for any harm to her."

Along with these signs of tension, food prices are soaring.

The price of rice, regarded as a reasonable barometer of trouble ahead, has risen to its highest level in recent memory, higher than it was at the height of the unrest last year.

The cost of cooking oil, eggs, meat and gasoline is also high and rising.

"The price of rice worries me a lot," a diplomat said. "The demonstrations last year were fueled as much by frustration with economic disaster as by any desire for democracy."

Chinese Journalists in Hong Kong Quit in Protest

Reuters

HONG KONG—More than 20 staff members of Wen Wei Po, a leading pro-Chinese newspaper here, said Tuesday that they were quitting because the management had tried to make them accept Beijing's version of the suppression of the student-led democracy movement.

A senior executive who declined to be identified said she and about 20 others were resigning because of attempts by managers to "brainwash" them into accepting that only 23 people were killed June 4.

"We believe that it is out of love for our country that we are working for Wen Wei Po," the executive said. "We believe in the idea of true reforms for China, and we believed we could take up those reforms. But it is not so any more."

We Wei Po, launched in 1948, is funded by Beijing and, according to its staff members, has not deviated before from the Communist Party line.

Mass demonstrations in Beijing in favor of democracy in May and June led the newspaper to support demands for change. Many employees joined huge pro-democracy demonstrations in Hong Kong in support of the students. But staff members said that as repression mounted in Beijing, pressure was applied for the newspaper to swing back into line.

Exiles Avoid Press

A Paris news conference called by exiled Chinese dissidents broke up in disarray Tuesday as student

leaders arrived late and then fled, apparently in fear. The Associated Press reported from Paris.

Called to a hotel off the Place de la Republique, the press was supposed to meet dissidents who would announce the formation of the "United Democratic Front" to oppose authorities in Beijing. But no one showed up at the time announced.

As the 30 journalists who had gathered began to disperse, two taxis pulled up, the first bearing

Wuer Kaixi, one of the best-known leaders of the student-led movement for democracy, and three companions. Reporters said Mr. Wuer appeared confused and frightened and sped off immediately.

A second taxi arrived carrying other Chinese exiles, who spoke between themselves in Chinese outside the hotel. Asked for a translation, a dissident said only that they were calling for the overthrow of the tyrannical regime in power in Beijing. They also appeared nervous and confused and left.

Mr. Wuer, 21, and eight other Chinese dissidents surfaced in

France two weeks ago after escaping from China to Hong Kong through a secret network. The dissidents held their first news conference in Paris on July 12, calling for the United Nations to investigate the June 3-4 killing of unarmed demonstrators in Beijing. China has repeatedly protested to France about the reception of the exiles.

Beijing Seizes U.S.-Educated Dissident

By Nicholas D. Kristof

New York Times Service

BEIJING—The authorities on Tuesday detained a prominent dissident who was released from prison at the beginning of this year and whose treatment had previously been an issue in Chinese-American relations.

The official Xinhua news agency said that Yang Wei, a 33-year-old biologist, was detained in Shanghai for conducting "demagogical propaganda for counterrevolutionary ends."

Mr. Yang earned his master's degree from the University of Arizona, and was planning to return there to earn a doctorate, when he was arrested in January 1987 for his involvement in student demonstrations in the winter of 1986-87. He served a two-year prison sentence, but after he was released in January he remained deprived of

his "political rights" for one year, meaning that he could not leave China.

The U.S. Congress approved an amendment to an appropriations bill in December 1987 calling for Mr. Yang's release and saying that he had broken no U.S. or Chinese laws.

"Yang didn't show any penitence and continued to provide information for the reactionary organization," the news agency said, referring to the New York-based Chinese Alliance for Democracy, with which Mr. Yang has had some links. "During the social turmoil in Shanghai, Yang went to university campuses and mixed in the student parades or hunger strikes, collecting information for the organization and instigating students to oppose the Chinese government."

It is not clear what penalty Mr. Yang might face. However, he might be expected to face an un-

usually stringent sentence because he would be regarded as a repeat offender.

Meanwhile, the Beijing office of Japan Airlines has received a letter threatening to kill two Japanese each month. The threat apparently is a protest both against the Chinese military crackdown and what the letter called Japan's "economic invasion" of China. The letter, which arrived in the mail on Monday, was signed by an unknown organization calling itself the "bright-as-blood dare-to-die squad."

There was no indication that the letter was more than a bluff, but a Japanese diplomat said that it was receiving widespread attention in the Japanese news media and may therefore have an impact by discouraging Japanese business executives and tourists from coming to China. The letter said that the squad

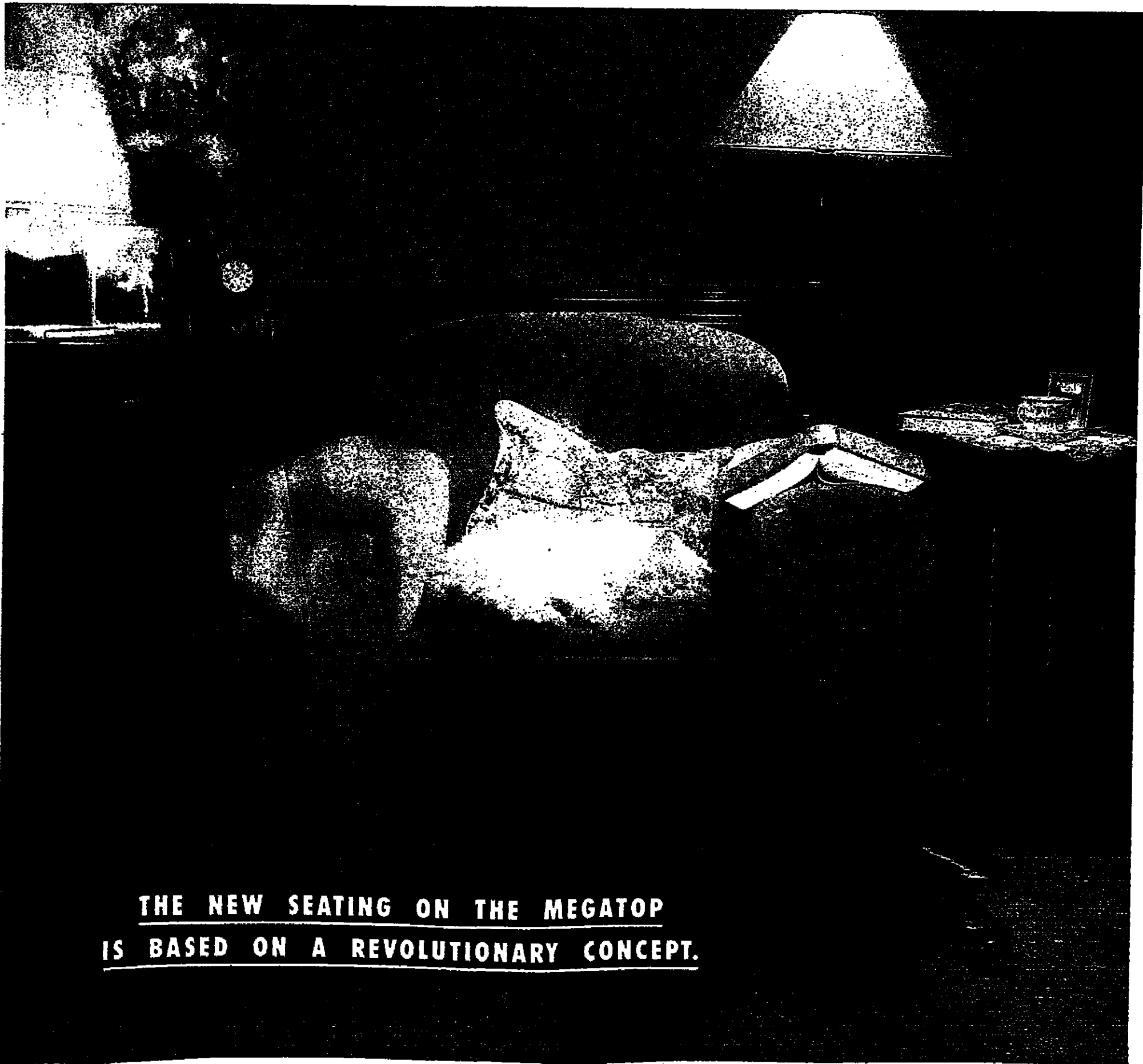
would not attack students, diplomats or journalists but would target executives, tourists and "those the Communist Party calls friends."

The letter cautioned that citizens of other countries that "cooperate with the dictatorial government" would also be at risk.

Runcie Assails Divorce Ruling

LONDON—Robert Runcie, the archbishop of Canterbury, Tuesday attacked Parliament's refusal to lift a ban on ordaining divorced men.

"This is a sad day for relations between the church and Parliament," Mr. Runcie said after the House of Commons voted, 51 to 45, Monday night against admitting to the clergy divorced men.



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Mandela's Family Helps Mark His 71st

PAARL, South Africa — Nelson Mandela, the black nationalist leader, marked his 71st birthday Tuesday at his prison bungalow with a family gathering that spanned two marriages and four generations.

But Mr. Mandela's wife, Winnie, said the reunion — the first such family gathering in the 26 years that Mr. Mandela has been in prison — would not be a party because he was still in jail.

"There is really nothing to cele-

brate," she said as she arrived at the Victor Verster prison near Paarl, 60 kilometers (35 miles) northeast of Cape Town.

"Throughout the years we have regarded this as a day of prayer and fasting," she said. "We would rather we had our father with us at home like a normal family."

Mrs. Mandela said it was the first time that family members from Mr. Mandela's two marriages had come together.

Sixteen visitors, all close rela-

tives of Mr. Mandela, arrived in a convoy in time for lunch with the African National Congress leader. The government limited the gathering to family members.

The group was transferred to a prison minibus and car for the drive through the grounds to Mr. Mandela's bungalow, where he was moved last year after recovering from tuberculosis.

The visitors included Mr. Mandela's great-grandson, Thembi, descended from Mr. Mandela's first son, who died in a car crash. Mr.

Mandela's first wife, Evelyn Ntshamsanga, was not present, but her son and daughter, Makgabo and Maki, were there with their five children.

Mr. Mandela's daughter Zindi and her children, Gadafu, 5, and Zoleka, 9, were among guests from the other family branch.

Mrs. Mandela carried flowers and a large birthday card signed by leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers. Other guests brought baskets of fruit, and one child brought a present wrapped in bluish paper.

Asked whether she thought this could be Mr. Mandela's last birthday in prison, Mrs. Mandela said: "The political climate is such that I have no reason to be optimistic."

A meeting two weeks ago between Mr. Mandela and President Pieter W. Botha fueled speculation that he could soon be released.

The African National Congress, which is based in Zambia, urged the white-ruled South African government to free Mr. Mandela.

"We say happy birthday to him," said an ANC spokesman, Tom Sobin. "But the fact is, he is still a prisoner. Obviously the best would have been to be able to say 'happy birthday' to him outside prison, under normal conditions, in his own house, with his family and friends."

Peace Effort Begins in Mozambique

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service

NAIROBI — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique has acknowledged that Mozambican church leaders and a government delegation are prepared to meet with representatives of the government's guerrilla opponents.

Mr. Chissano did not specifically say that the government was ready to negotiate with the Mozambican National Resistance Movement, the rightist guerrilla group also known as Renamo.

But Mr. Chissano said Monday that he was awaiting a response to the 12-point "position paper" he had sent to the rebels. The document includes a call for the guerrillas to renounce violence.

According to diplomats in Maputo, Mozambique, Mr. Chissano said that the Renamo delegation

failed to attend a scheduled session last week.

But Mr. Chissano said that the government delegation and the church leaders still hoped for a meeting in the next few days.

Mr. Chissano also said that President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, acting as a peace broker, would fly to Maputo in the next three days to clarify the next steps.

A Western diplomat said that Mr. Chissano's statements were a huge turnaround because the president started last year as among the most brutal in the world.

Mr. Chissano had offered amnesty to the rebels, who were branded in a U.S. State Department report last year as among the most brutal in the world.

But the Western diplomats said that they had impressed upon Mr. Chissano that amnesty would not be enough to induce the rebels to end their violence.

Mr. Chissano's statements coincided with increased diplomatic activity in southern Africa to end the war and capitalized on a mood for peace created by the cease-fire agreement between the Angolan government and rebel forces last month.

During a recent visit to Maputo, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African Affairs, Herman Cohen, said that Washington accepted

Mr. Chissano's help in settling the war.

Washington gives economic aid to the Chissano government but no military support.

Another figure in finding a settlement, the leader of the governing party of South Africa, Frederik W. de Klerk, is due in Maputo this week.

The diplomats said that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain told Mr. de Klerk last month that South Africa must stop all assistance to Renamo. Britain is training the Mozambican Army.

5 Rehearse for the Shuttle

The Associated Press

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — Five astronauts successfully concluded a two-day dress rehearsal aboard the space shuttle Columbia on Tuesday to prepare for the launching of a secret mission next month, officials said.

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MEDIA MARKETS

Japanese Advertising Unit Is Getting L.A.'s Attention

By BRUCE HOROVITZ
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — She wears a heart-shaped necklace, and her bangs fall in her eyes. She looks like many other teenage girls. But underneath her photograph is this headline: "Spend \$10 on a teen-age prostitute." This attention-grabbing print advertisement is for a treatment center for drug addicts and alcohol abusers — some of whom have turned to prostitution as a quick way to make money.

The \$10 that is mentioned in the ad is actually a call for donations to the center, Teamm House. But the advertisement was not just created to bring attention to the drug treatment center. It was also created to bring attention to Hakuhodo Inc., the ad agency that made it.

If you have never heard of Hakuhodo, you have plenty of company. "I can't think of one piece of work they've done," said Clifford M. Scott, vice president of the Los Angeles ad agency Scott Lancaster Mills Atha. "Maybe it's because they don't circulate in the community."

Although Hakuhodo is the second-largest advertising agency in Japan — with annual billings of more than \$4 billion — its 13-year-old Los Angeles office has mostly been content to serve a handful of Asian clients — until now.

Recently, the agency has been trying to make its mark in the competitive Los Angeles ad market. Its soon-to-appear print ad featuring a 13-year-old prostitute and a 14-year-old crack dealer are just one of its tactics aimed at creating a stir and picking up new business in Los Angeles.

"We are coming out of our shell," said Taka Arai, general manager of Hakuhodo Angeles. "It's time that everyone knows who we are."

Agency executives admit that not all the motives behind its public service ads for the drug rehabilitation center are altruistic. The center is a favorite of several Hollywood stars, including Ali McGraw and Dick Van Dyke.

"The cold, analytical way to look at it is as a marketing tactic," said Kent Cooper, vice president of public relations at Hakuhodo. "When we need some celebrity at an event, we know we can call up Teamm and they'll deliver."

OVER THE PAST six months, Hakuhodo's small office has generated almost as much interest as many of the largest ad shops in the city. Hakuhodo was recently named one of four finalists for what many regard as one of the most sought-after pieces of available advertising business in Los Angeles, the estimated \$30 million automotive advertising business for American Suzuki. It just picked up its first American advertising client — a software supplier with \$2 million in annual billings. Hakuhodo has nearly doubled its annual billings over the past two years, to nearly \$25 million. And during that same period, the number of Hakuhodo's employees has almost doubled, to 55.

About a year ago, Hakuhodo raised some eyebrows with a "talking" print ad that it created for NEC America, the manufacturer of computers and pocket paging devices. The ad, which appeared in several trade publications, had a computer chip that made a beeping sound identical to that of a new line of NEC paging systems.

Although it was hardly the first print ad to make noise, it was regarded as the first one to make the same sound as the product it was advertising. "The ad only ran once, but it created a demand we couldn't handle," said Bruce McClelland, director of marketing for NEC's mobile radio division. "We had to extend the delivery date."

IBM Posts Big Rise In Profit

But 1988 Charge Mars Comparison

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ARMONK, New York — International Business Machines Corp., the world's largest computer company, reported Tuesday a sharp rise in earnings for the second quarter, to \$1.34 billion, chiefly because of a charge last year that was not repeated.

The quarterly profit was up 39 percent from the \$964 million earned in the second quarter of 1988, when IBM made a one-time, \$600 million charge to cover the cost of cuts in operations.

Operating profit rose 20.5 percent to \$2.29 billion from \$1.90 billion a year earlier.

Earnings per share surged 41.7 percent in April-June to \$2.31, from \$1.63 last year — including the 61-cent charge — as revenue advanced 9.4 percent to \$15.21 billion from \$13.91 billion.

IBM expressed satisfaction with the results, noting strong sales of its broad range of computer products. But investors took a sober view, and the company's stock fell \$1.25, to \$114.75, on the New York Stock Exchange.

The company's chairman, John Akers, said, "Customer response to our strategy of providing solutions has been very positive."

Mr. Akers said that while the strength of the dollar dented overseas earnings, sales measured in local currencies were up all over the world, with double-digit gains. "We are expanding growth throughout our product line," he said.

But William P. O'Connor Jr., an analyst with Fourteen Research, said, "They're still grinding along with nothing flashy happening."

The company said its after-tax margin was 8.8 percent in the quarter, up from 6.9 percent last year.

IBM said it benefited from product enhancements, including an adaptation of a PS/2 computer to accommodate Intel Corp.'s high-end performance i486 chip; a new high-end AS/400 mid-range computer; and extensions that link ES/3090 mainframe processors to give them the properties of supercomputers. (Reuters, AP, UPI)



Cocoa stockpiles: Ivory Coast's decision to boycott the world market has hurt its economy.

Ivory Coast's Bitter Harvest

Failed Cocoa Gambit Sours Top Producer's Economy

By Michael A. Hiltzik
Los Angeles Times Service

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — The cocoa trader had been waiting for two hours at the presidential palace when an aide to President Felix Houphouët-Boigny finally emerged to tender his regrets.

"He said, 'The cocoa market is down, so let's too depressed to see you,'" the trader recalled.

Mr. Houphouët-Boigny is too well-known in the world of cocoa for the trader to have been surprised at this evidence that the president's health and spirits track the market as well as figures on a trader's computer screen.

It is a reciprocal relationship: World cocoa prices also have a tendency to oscillate with every report on the health of "Le Vaisseau" — the old man.

And why not? Ivory Coast, the West African nation that has been led by Mr. Houphouët-Boigny for its 29 years of independence, produces 40 percent of the world's cocoa, all of it high-grade.

And in the world of Ivory Coast cocoa, Mr. Houphouët-Boigny's word is law.

Just about any decision of any importance in cocoa goes to the president, a local economist said. For all that, no one today can be sure whether it was pride, cunning or something else that led the ailing 84-year-old president 18 months ago to attempt a power play on the market on a grand scale.

Provoked by an unprecedented



Felix Houphouët-Boigny: The president of Ivory Coast has stopped smiling since his cocoa market boycott backfired.

collapse in world cocoa prices, as well as by his longtime mistrust of cocoa speculators and processors, Mr. Houphouët-Boigny decided to boycott the world market.

No Ivory Coast cocoa would be sold, except at the mandated price, he decreed. It was a challenge to the world and a gamble. The dominant

producer was forming a one-country cocoa cartel.

While the reasons for the move remain obscure, what is known is that Mr. Houphouët-Boigny lost, and lost big.

"Most of us knew the cocoa withholding scheme would be a disaster," said an Abidjan bank-

See COCOA, Page 13

U.S. Scales Back Growth Forecast To 2.7 Percent

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. administration revised its figures for projected economic growth downward Tuesday, but the numbers still show a soft landing — and no recession — for the economy in the second half of this year.

U.S. economic growth is not expected to slip below a 2 percent annual rate.

The new forecast calls for an increase of 2.7 percent in the gross national product in the fourth quarter of the current calendar year, compared with the fourth quarter of 1988.

That figure was down from an earlier 3.5 percent prediction. The forecast for 1990 was similarly revised downward, from 3.4 percent to 2.6 percent.

Meanwhile, consumer prices are expected to drop to a 4 percent inflation rate after a food and energy price surge that pushed them up at nearly a 6 percent annual rate in the first half of 1989.

The forecast was part of a mid-year review of the U.S. budget.

The combination of sustained growth this year, a economic rebound next year and lower inflation and interest rates helped the administration conclude that Congress likely can come close to the \$100 billion deficit target for fiscal 1990 in the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law so that automatic spending cuts will not be triggered.

However, Richard G. Darman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, warned the House Budget Committee that there is "very, very little room for slippage" in promised spending cuts and other legislative actions to hold down the deficit, or else the automatic cuts would come into play.

An unexpected \$13 billion jump in tax collections and a number of other changes in estimates of both spending and receipts allowed the administration to slash the projected deficit for fiscal 1989, which ends Sept. 30, from \$164.1 billion to \$148.3 billion.

However, the estimate for fiscal 1990 was raised by \$9 billion, to \$99.2 billion, just under the

Gramm-Rudman-Hollings target of \$100 billion.

The anticipated economic growth rate is higher than that currently predicted by many private economists, who think the tight-credit policy of the Federal Reserve Board will hold the growth rate to no more than 1 percent for a quarter or two.

In a typical private forecast, Data Resources Inc., an economic consulting and forecasting firm, shows inflation-adjusted GNP rising 2.1 percent this year rather than the administration's 2.7 percent, with growth in the second half averaging 1 percent rather than the administration's 2 percent or so.

Mr. Darman conceded in his testimony that even with the downward revisions the administration forecast is "still a little on the optimistic side, but achievable."

Trade Deficit In Australia Grew in June

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CANBERRA — Australia's current-account deficit for the fiscal year ended June 30 widened 43.9 percent from the previous year, to an unadjusted 17.74 billion Australian dollars (\$13.43 billion), the government announced Tuesday.

The shortfall for June in the broadest measure of trade accounts was 1.63 billion dollars, more than 60 percent wider than the gap in June 1988. But it was an improvement from the record 1.88 billion-dollar deficit in May.

The Australian dollar fell after the figures came out, to 75.4 U.S. cents from an opening 75.72 cents, before rebounding to 75.81 on the prospect of continuing high interest rates.

Treasurer Paul Keating emphasized that rates would remain high until demand cooled down. (Reuters, AFP)

Currency Rates

Cross Rates		July 18						
		D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	G.S.	R.P.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.1685	3.6075	1.9734	0.9356	*	5.386	1.2025	1.5781
Bremen	40.24	64.895	28.924	1.167	28.844	*	94.774	9.389
Frankfurt	1.915	3.6075	1.9734	0.9356	*	5.386	1.2025	1.5781
London	1.0000	3.6075	1.9734	0.9356	*	5.386	1.2025	1.5781
Madrid	1.0000	3.6075	1.9734	0.9356	*	5.386	1.2025	1.5781
Paris	1.0000	3.6075	1.9734	0.9356	*	5.386	1.2025	1.5781
San Francisco	1.0000	3.6075	1.9734	0.9356	*	5.386	1.2025	1.5781
Stockholm	1.0000	3.6075	1.9734	0.9356	*	5.386	1.2025	1.5781
Switzerland	1.0000	3.6075	1.9734	0.9356	*	5.386	1.2025	1.5781
Tokyo	1.0000	3.6075	1.9734	0.9356	*	5.386	1.2025	1.5781
West Germany	1.0000	3.6075	1.9734	0.9356	*	5.386	1.2025	1.5781
Yokohama	1.0000	3.6075	1.9734	0.9356	*	5.386	1.2025	1.5781

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Merck	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00	
IBM	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00	
AT&T	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00	
Amgen	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00	
Amgen	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00	
Amgen	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00	
Amgen	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00	
Amgen	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00	
Amgen	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00	

Market Sales	
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	12,345,678
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	12,345,678
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	12,345,678
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	12,345,678
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	12,345,678
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	12,345,678
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	12,345,678
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	12,345,678
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	12,345,678
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	12,345,678

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Composite	184.91	184.91	-0.46	
Industries	184.91	184.91	-0.46	
Utilities	184.91	184.91	-0.46	
Finance	184.91	184.91	-0.46	

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	184.91	184.91	184.91	-0.46
Trans	184.91	184.91	184.91	-0.46
Comm	184.91	184.91	184.91	-0.46

AMEX Diary	
Advanced	100.00
Declined	100.00
Unchanged	100.00
Total Issues	100.00

NASDAQ Index	
Close	100.00
Chg.	100.00
Week	100.00
Month	100.00

AMEX Most Actives	
Vol.	100.00
High	100.00
Low	100.00
Last	100.00
Chg.	100.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages	
Bonds	100.00
Utilities	100.00
Industries	100.00

NYSE Diary	
Advanced	100.00
Declined	100.00
Unchanged	100.00
Total Issues	100.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.	
July 17	100.00
July 18	100.00
July 19	100.00

Dow Jones Averages	
Open	100.00
High	100.00
Low	100.00
Last	100.00
Chg.	100.00

Standard & Poor's Index	
Industries	100.00
Utilities	100.00
Finance	100.00

NASDAQ Diary	
Advanced	100.00
Declined	100.00
Unchanged	100.00
Total Issues	100.00

AMEX Stock Index	
High	100.00
Low	100.00
Close	100.00
Chg.	100.00

Dow Declines After Trade Data

NEW YORK — Stock prices closed slightly lower Tuesday in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange, depressed by a larger-than-expected May trade deficit and held in check as investors waded through a flood of second-quarter earnings reports.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which slipped 1.33 points Monday, fell 8.73 to close at 2,544.76.

Broader market indicators closed lower for the first time this month. The New York Stock Exchange index fell 0.46 of a point, to 184.91, and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index fell 1.09, to 331.35.

Declines led advances by a more than 4-3 ratio, while Big Board volume rose to 152.35 million shares from 131.96 million traded Monday.

Shortly before the market opened, the government said the U.S. merchandise trade deficit in May widened to \$10.24 billion from a revised \$8.29 billion in April. The figure was larger than the expected shortfall of around \$9 billion.

"The number showed there is some weakness in the economy," said Joseph Barthel, director of technical strategy at Butcher & Singer Inc. "And it further confirms that there is room for the Fed to begin easing."

Mr. Barthel said the Federal Reserve Board, which has in recent days kept the federal funds rate at 9 percent, should allow short-term rates to fall further next week.

"What we have been seeing in the market is what I call a running correction," Mr. Barthel said. "There is weakness in the morning and buying later in the day." He said the market would be a "big winner" if it managed to recoup early losses and finish flat for the session.

"The market is consolidating internally," he said. "We are in an overbought situation and, with all the economic data this week, the market has an excuse to pause. But the overall market activity is very healthy."

Analysts are now eager to see the Consumer Price Index report for June, due Wednesday. They expect the report to confirm a moderation in inflation. In addition, the market is interested in the congressional testimony of Fed Chairman Alan Greenspan, who is scheduled to speak later in the week.

Marion Laboratories was the most active issue, gaining 1 to 3/4% on more than 13.5 million shares. Dow Chemical announced Monday that it had agreed to buy a large stake in the company. Dow was off 1 1/4% to 86 1/4.

National Education followed, dropping 2 1/4% to 14 1/4 after reporting a second-quarter loss. Smith Barney was third, up 1/4 to 60.

Warner Communications rose 1/4 to 65 1/4. AT&T gained 1/4 to 36 1/4. General Electric slipped 1/4 to 54 1/4.

International Business Machines Corp. reported Tuesday second-quarter earnings of \$2.31 a share, up from \$1.63 a share in the year-ago period. However, its stock dropped \$1.25 to \$114.75.

Among other blue chips, General Motors was off 3/4 to 42 1/4. Ford was up 1/4 to 72 1/4. American Express was off 1/4 to 34 1/4, and Eastman Kodak was off 1/4 to 48.

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yield PE Ratio High Low Last Chg.	
IBM	100.00
AT&T	100.00
Amgen	100.00
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(Continued on next left-hand page)

THE 1989 Herald Tribune READER SURVEY

Dear Reader:
In February of this year, we conducted a survey of our readers. The results of a full-page questionnaire printed in this newspaper. This was the latest in the series of surveys the IHT conducts to take a periodic snapshot of its audience.
I am pleased to report that a total of 14,000 questionnaires were returned for analysis to Research Services Ltd., the independent research company which carried out the study. Our most sincere thanks to those who took the time and trouble to return a questionnaire.
As we have done in the past, we are enclosing here the results of the survey in the hope they will be of interest to you.
As promised, a charitable donation of one dollar (U.S.) was made for each questionnaire returned. In accordance with respondent preference, the World Wildlife Fund received \$2,000, Save the Children \$2,000, Cancer Research \$2,000, International Red Cross \$1,000, and Page 3, 204.
Again, you have our warmest thanks.

Paula H. Fisher
Vice President
Research Services Ltd.

1. Where did you read this copy of the IHT?

At home	52	Traveling abroad	25
At work	26	Elsewhere	2
Traveling locally	7		

2a. How often do you usually read or look at the IHT?

5-6 days a week	57	Less often than once a week	14
3-4 days a week	15	First time reader	2
1-2 days a week	12		

2b. Where do you usually read or look at the IHT?

At home	51	At work	27	While traveling	31	Elsewhere	3
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3. How many people, other than yourself, usually read your copy of the IHT?

One	35	Three	7	Five or more	3
Two	16	Four	3	More than one, but don't know how many	5
				No one else	30

TRAVEL

4. Approximately how many business air trips have you taken in the past 12 months?

None	19	1-2	16	3-5	20	6-9	14	10-20	17	21+	13
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5. Which of the following destinations have you flown to on business in the past 12 months?

Belgium	20	United Kingdom	49	Latin America/Caribbean	11
France	41	Other Europe	17	Japan	14
Germany	37	Middle East	13	Hong Kong	18
Italy	25	African countries	11	Singapore	16
Netherlands	21	USA East Coast	50	Other Asia	24
Portugal	7	USA West Coast	29	Australia	8
Scandinavia	17	Other USA	24	New Zealand	3
Spain	18	Canada	13	Elsewhere	7
Switzerland	31				

Base: All business travelers.

6a. For business trips, which class of air travel do you usually use?

	FOR SHORT-HAUL TRIPS (UP TO FOUR HOURS)	FOR LONG-HAUL TRIPS (OVER FOUR HOURS)
First Class	8	13
Business Class	45	37
Economy	48	22
Other	1	1
No such trips	1	21

6b. Have you flown by Concorde on business in the past 12 months?

Yes	5	No	95
-----	---	----	----

Base: All business travelers.

7. Approximately how many times have you rented a car in the past 12 months?

	AT ALL	ABROAD
Not rented	36	67
1-2 rentals	29	16
3-6 rentals	21	10
7 or more rentals	13	7

PURCHASES & INVESTMENTS

8. Which, if any, of the following items have you bought for yourself or as a gift for others in the past two years?

Paintings or sculpture	37	Leather travel goods	33
Antique furniture	19	A quality watch	27
Gems or precious jewelry	41	35 mm SLR camera	21
Couture label clothing	33	Video camera	11

9. Which, if any, of these cards do you use now-a-days?

Access/Eurocard/MasterCard	17	Diners Club	16
Access/Eurocard/MasterCard	26	Visa Gold/Premier	16
American Express Gold/Platinum	21	Visa/Carte Bleue/Barclaycard	49
American Express Green	42		

10. Which, if any, of the following types of investment do you or members of your household have?

Stocks & Shares	64	Stock/Index Options	6
Bonds	35	Financial/Currency Futures	6
Government Securities	22	Physical Commodities	4
Mutual Funds/Unit Trusts	31	Gold/precious metals	19
Offshore Funds	9	Property (land or real estate excluding main home)	48
Private Pension Plans	35	Collectables (art, antiques, coins, stamps, etc.)	39

11. What is the approximate total value of the above, and any other investments (excluding your main home), owned by you and members of your household? (in U.S. dollars)

Under U.S. \$50,000	22	\$250,000 to under \$500,000	15
\$50,000 to under \$100,000	13	\$500,000 to under \$1 million	10
\$100,000 to under \$250,000	19	U.S. \$1 million or more	12

ABOUT YOU

12a. In which country are you currently resident?

Europe	66	Africa	2
USA	10	S.E. Asia	12
Canada	1	Japan	3
Middle East	2	Other	3

12b. Of which country are you a citizen?

Belgium	2	Total Europe	42
British Isles	10	USA	42
France	8	Canada	4
Germany	5	Middle East	1
Italy	2	S.E. Asia	5
Netherlands	5	Other	4
Scandinavia	4		
Switzerland	3		
Other Europe	3		

12c. How long have you been living in your present country of residence?

Less than 6 months	6	6-12 months	9	1-5 years	26	More than 5 years	58
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13. Are you?

Male	81	Female	19
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14. What is your age?

Under 25	5	35-44	26	55-64	16
25-34	20	45-54	25	65 or over	8

15. Which educational level have you attained?

Doctorate/MBA/higher university degree	45	University degree/equivalent professional qualification	44
		Secondary or high school	10

16. Into which of the following groups does your pre-tax household annual income from all sources fall?

Up to U.S. \$50,000	26	\$150,000 to \$249,999	11
\$50,000 to \$74,999	20	\$250,000 to \$499,999	5
\$75,000 to \$149,999	31	\$500,000 or more	3

17. What is your working status?

Working full-time	79	Student	4	Housewife	2
Working part-time	7	Retired	6	Other	2

18. What is your company's principal activity?

— MANUFACTURING/PRIMARY		SERVICES	
Oil/Chemicals	8	Wholesale/Retail trade	7
Engineering/Construction	6	Transportation	4
Electronics/Computers	8	Management Consultancy/Accountancy	6
Food/Beverages	3	Advertising/Communications	8
Consumer Goods	4	Other Business and Professional Services (incl. Legal)	9
Textiles/Paper	2	Banking	7
Energy/Water supplies	1	Insurance	1
Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries/Mining	2	Stockbroking	1
		Other Financial Services	4

OTHER PROFESSIONS/SERVICES

Medical	3	Army/Police	1
Government, Diplomatic	8	Education	10
Civil Service	2	Other	9

Base: All economically active.

19. What is your job title or position?

Owner/Partner	17	Technical Specialist	8
Chairman of the Board	3	Clerical	1
President/Chief Executive Officer	7	Senior Government Officer	4
Managing Director	10	Other Government Officer	3
Chief Financial Officer/Finance Director	2	Consultant	8
Other Senior Management	16	Other Professional	14
Middle Management	14	Other	5
Junior Executive	4		

Base: All economically active.

20a. In which, if any, of these financial areas are you wholly or partly responsible for company decision-making?

Domestic Banking Relations	23	Portfolio/Pension Fund Management	8
International Banking Relations	19	Money Market/Foreign Exchange Management	11
Corporate Finance	18	Insurance Services	11
Corporate Divestiture/Acquisitions/Privatisation	12	None of these	56

Base: All economically active.

20b. Below is a list of items for which you may be involved in a decision to purchase, lease, appoint or change a supplier in the course of your work.

For each item, please indicate if you are involved:
(I) in the evaluation, specification or recommendation of a product or supplier, and/or
(II) in the authorization or approval of a product or supplier.

	I EVALUATE SPECIFY OR RECOMMEND	II AUTHORISE OR APPROVE
Mainframe computer/network system	15	15
Personal computers/desk top computers/word processors	32	32
Computer peripherals	20	21
Software	28	29
Photocopiers	17	26
Facsimile equipment	15	25
Telecommunications systems over \$250,000	5	6
Telecommunications systems \$250,000 or less	9	13
Other telecommunications equipment	8	11
Company vehicles	15	23
Aircraft and related equipment	2	2
Business premises/industrial site selection	15	15
Plant/plant equipment	8	10
Raw materials	6	8
Scientific instruments	9	9
Marketing/communications services	22	25

Base: All economically active.

21. Which of the following areas are you responsible for in your organization?

Management Consultancy Services	28	Conference/Exhibition/Trade Fair Services	14
Executive Recruitment	17	Company Credit Cards	8
Company Travel Arrangements	13	1992 Planning	23

Base: All economically active.

22. How many people does your company employ in the country in which you are currently based?

Under 10	21	50-249	19	1,000-4,999	13
10-49	17	250-999	14	5,000 or more	11

Base: All economically active.

23a. Does your company also operate outside the country in which you are currently based?

Yes	75	No	25
-----	----	----	----

23b. Do you have responsibilities for policies or operations in any other countries?

Yes	60	No	39
-----	----	----	----

Base: All working in companies with international operations.

Yields

July 18	Prev.	Yield
Yield	Yield	
8.18	8.20	
8.16	8.13	
8.02	7.94	
Prev.	Yield	
8.17	8.11	

Dollar Ends Mostly Lower on U.S. Trade Data

Dealers said the market's direction appeared to be uncertain, with U.S. consumer price data for June due on Wednesday and Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan due to testify on Thursday.

In London trading earlier, the dollar tumbled on the release of the U.S. trade data. Dealers said the currency's near-term prospects remained uncertain.

The U.S. currency sank to 1.8930 DM from 1.9075 on Jan. 29, and fell to 141.15 yen from 141.55 yen. It had been trading above 1.92 DM and around 142.85 yen in London before the trade statistics were released.

The pound rose to \$1.6260 from \$1.6140.

The dollar also dropped to 1.6405 Swiss francs from 1.6505 francs, and to 6.4225 French francs, down from 6.4665 francs.

Lebanese merchants, whose numbers here had grown so much during the war in their homeland that they were beginning to inspire resentment anyway, became scapegoats of the crisis in the villages. Stories soon spread of a capital in Abidjan of middlemen slaughtering the decapitated bodies found in the bush.

Although none of these tales appear to have been confirmed, it is certainly true that upcountry traders have seized their opportunity.

"This year the traders have probably made more money than ever before," an Abidjan cocoa broker remarked.

Ivory Coast's quixotic attempt to manipulate the cocoa market is perhaps easier to understand if one contemplates what makes Mr. Houphouët-Boigny tick.

Sick with malaria and half-blind, he prides himself on being the country's "first planter."

A former French cabinet minister who came to power three decades ago on a platform of protecting growers from the depredations of foreign landowners, Mr. Houphouët-Boigny turned to a similar theme during the price crash: The Ivory Coast farmers, he said, were being victimized by foreign companies and "faceless speculators."

He brooked no suggestion that it was Ivory Coast's own crop that contributed to the cocoa glut.

"Is it 'overproduction' when people suggest to my 'brothers' in Ghana and Nigeria that they increase their own production and, when multinational companies cultivate cocoa in French-speaking colonies, they complain to the French newspaper *Le Croix* last year.

The root of the crisis, he said, was to be found on the commodity markets, "where speculators amuse

A full merger of the two would be the first to take place in the United States in decades.

The proposed American deals do not differ greatly in character. According to the sources, if the American exchange buys only the options business of Philadelphia, that business—which includes currency and index options, in addition to equity options—would be moved to New York. The Philadelphia exchange's stock-trading business would remain an independent exchange in Philadelphia.

Under the proposal to merge all operations of both exchanges, the options business would be moved to New York and the equity business of the Philadelphia exchange would remain open as a subsidiary in Philadelphia of the American Stock Exchange.

The membership of the exchanges must approve any agreement that is reached.

The American exchange is ranked second in volume of options, with the Chicago Board of Options Exchange. Under either merger scenario, the deal would increase by almost half the American exchange's options business.

[illegible]

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INT 19/7

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

AT&T Brings Out PCs For Networking Use

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. introduced four desktop computer systems on Tuesday, saying the units were designed for networking tasks connecting them with larger machines.

The company said the computers would run on Intel Corp.'s 80386 and 80386SX microprocessors. The 80386 is the most powerful chip that Intel produces in volume.

The computers will range in price from \$2,995 for an entry-level

model to \$22,225 for a powerful version of the high-end machine. AT&T said the computers will be available in Canada in the fourth quarter. The products are scheduled for international release by the first quarter of 1990. A U.S. release date was not announced.

AT&T personal computers are made by Intel and Olivetti SpA of Italy, but the company would not specify the shares each will provide. On Saturday, AT&T swapped its 22 percent holding in Olivetti for a stake of up to 19 percent in Compagnie Industriale Riunite SpA.

AT&T stressed that Olivetti would remain a supplier following its recent agreement to have Intel manufacture its computers as well.

The 80386 chip also powers personal computers made by International Business Machines Corp. and other manufacturers, though IBM last month said it had an upgrade kit based on the new Intel 486 unit that would make its machines twice as fast. (Reuters, UPI)

Intel Earnings Fall

Intel Corp., the major U.S. chip maker, reported Tuesday a drop in second-quarter net earnings to \$99.3 million from \$130.7 million in the same 1988 quarter, but it said business remained strong. Reuters reported from Santa Clara, California.

The earnings, equivalent to 53 cents a share against 73 cents, came on sales that grew 2.8 percent to \$747.3 million. Profit was reduced by a \$17 million charge against the planned closure in 1990 of a Livermore, California, wafer plant.

Sales Outlook Bruises Apple

NEW YORK — Apple Computer Inc.'s stock price fell Tuesday after the company indicated to analysts that sales in the current quarter would be below expectations.

The projections came after Apple reported net income in the quarter ended June 30 rose 5.3 percent.

"I can see analysts' earnings estimates for Apple falling 20 cents for fiscal 1989," said Eugene Glazer, an analyst with Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. The consensus on estimates for Apple's earnings was about \$3.35 to \$3.40 a share for the year ending Sept. 30, he said.

Apple's stock was down \$1.75 a share, to \$39, in heavy over-the-counter trading on Tuesday afternoon.

Analysts said sales of old model Apple computers were off sharply, despite demand for new units.

The chief executive of Apple, John Sculley, said he saw contin-

ued strong demand for the company's two latest entries in the personal computer field, and he forecast that revenue in fiscal year 1989 would exceed \$5 billion.

"As we enter the fourth quarter, we see continued strong demand for the Macintosh IICX and SE/30 around the world," Mr. Sculley said. "The good market acceptance for these two products makes us confident that fiscal 1989 revenues will exceed \$5 billion, marking another year of significant growth in Apple's history."

In the latest quarter, Apple's net income rose to \$96.1 million, from \$91.3 million a year earlier. Earnings per share rose to 74 cents from 71 cents. Sales in the third quarter gained 25.9 percent, to \$1.25 billion, from \$993.1 million.

For the latest nine months, net income inched up to \$293 million from \$292.3 million. Sales rose to \$3.90 billion from \$2.90 billion.

U.S. Eases Computer Export Rules

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government Tuesday relaxed export restrictions on a broad array of desktop personal computers, allowing American manufacturers to better compete for hundreds of millions of dollars in sales to non-Communist and East bloc nations.

Commerce Secretary Robert A. Mosbacher said the administration decided to lift controls on such commonly used PCs as the Apple Macintosh Plus and the IBM PS/2, because similar computers are widely available from foreign suppliers that do not restrict sales to Soviet bloc nations.

Mr. Mosbacher said a Commerce Department study found the computers available in large quantities in 70 different outlets in 11 nations.

The new rules apply immediately to sales to non-Communist nations. Further, the U.S. administration this week asked the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls, or Cocom, the 17-nation group of non-Communist allies that regulates high-technology sales to Soviet-bloc nations, to match the new U.S. relaxation of export controls. Cocom is expected to act within a few months.

Mr. Mosbacher said relaxing export restrictions is in keeping with Mr. Bush's new opening to Eastern Europe, as unveiled during his visits last week to Hungary and Poland.

The president "paved the way for expanding trade in areas that improve prospects for prosperity in Eastern Europe without harming America's national security," said Mr. Mosbacher. "Eliminating export controls on AT-compatible computers is one way to meet this objective."

He said that "consistent with the spirit of the president's initiatives, we are creating new opportunities for U.S. manufacturers to sell more widely abroad."

The relaxation applies to computers with the

equivalent power and speed of an IBM-AT model, which are considered among the mid-range of personal computers and are widely used in U.S. offices and homes.

"This is a significant decontrol," said Willard Workman, director of international policies and programs at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. "It is the first one that will have significant commercial impact." Companies are still making AT-compatible computers and "there is a big market for them," he added.

"It's been a long time coming," said Debra Waggoner, trade manager at the American Electronics Association. "For most of our companies it's definitely a positive step. Apple and Atari are probably the two biggest companies to benefit from this."

As one example of the hunger for high technology in Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union last month signed a contract to buy 300,000 computers from Siemens AG, a giant West German electronics company.

This sale, worth about \$750 million, currently requires Cocom approval but could be made without controls if allies accept the U.S. recommendation to remove export restrictions on that type of computer.

The decision to lift the export controls on AT-compatible computers was bitterly contested within the U.S. administration, with the Defense Department insisting that allowing these products to be sold in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union would harm U.S. national security.

Sources said that Defense Secretary Richard Cheney was persuaded during a personal meeting with Mr. Mosbacher last week to withdraw his department's objections.

"If you listen to some people, you would think they are state of the art, but they are not," said Mr. Mosbacher of AT-compatible computers.

In announcing the relaxation, Mr. Mosbacher cited Mr. Bush's recent trip to Poland and Hungary.

Plessey Joins GEC in Bid On Phones

Reuters

LONDON — Britain's General Electric Co. and the target of its recent hostile bid, Plessey Co., announced Tuesday that they are applying jointly for a license to operate personal communications networks in Britain's third mobile-phone licensing round.

The development, which raised eyebrows but provoked no stock market reaction, will involve the two adversaries forming a consortium with BellSouth Corp. of the United States to bid for the license.

GEC and Plessey would each have 30 percent of the consortium. BellSouth would have 20 percent, and the remaining 20 percent is reserved, possibly to be taken up by other parties, a statement from the companies said.

The British companies' 50-50 owned telephone-equipment joint venture, GEC Plessey Telecommunications PLC, or GPT, will be involved in supplying technical expertise as well as manufacturing equipment for the consortium.

GEC teamed up with Siemens AG of West Germany last November to bid for Plessey, with GPT seen by analysts and Siemens as the prize. After an investigation by British and European Community authorities, the bid was conditionally cleared in late April, though it cannot be re-launched until conditions have been agreed with the Ministry of Defense.

Analysts who follow the electronics sector said they expected GEC to be involved in a consortium applying for the new mobile-phone licenses. Building such networks requires considerable investment, and GEC is notoriously cash-rich, they pointed out.

However, cooperation between GEC and Plessey was not so predictable, they said. Two weeks ago, secret talks which had brought the two close to agreement broke down acrimoniously.

Plessey had agreed to sell GEC its stake in GPT for £855 million (\$1.28 billion), including certain liabilities, and GEC to sell Plessey its near 15 percent shareholding in Plessey for about £770 million. Plessey said GEC wanted 11-hour changes to the deal.

Partly due to delays in talks between the Ministry of Defense and GEC and Siemens, speculation persists of either new peace talks between Plessey and GEC, or of a renewed bid from GEC and Siemens some time in September.

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

United States				Dow Jones				Morgan J.P. & Co.			
Abbott Laboratories				2nd Quar.				2nd Quar.			
Revenue	1,300	1989	1988	Revenue	437.00	1989	1988	Revenue	262.50	1989	1988
Net Inc.	100.00	1989	1988	Net Inc.	46.40	1989	1988	Net Inc.	1.09	1989	1988
Per Share	1.05	1989	1988	Per Share	0.40	1989	1988	Per Share	1.09	1989	1988
1st Half	1989	1988	1987	1st Half	1989	1988	1987	1st Half	1989	1988	1987
Revenue	2,600	1989	1988	Revenue	845.00	1989	1988	Revenue	515.00	1989	1988
Net Inc.	410.00	1989	1988	Net Inc.	2.40	1989	1988	Net Inc.	1.08	1989	1988
Per Share	3.50	1989	1988	Per Share	2.40	1989	1988	Per Share	1.08	1989	1988
Advanced Micro Devices				First Chicago				National City Corp.			
2nd Quar.	1989	1988	1987	2nd Quar.	1989	1988	1987	2nd Quar.	1989	1988	1987
Revenue	274.00	308.10	281.00	Net Inc.	137.00	102.50	90.00	Net Inc.	43.00	50.00	50.00
Net Inc.	12.10	12.10	12.10	Net Inc.	1.98	2.02	2.02	Net Inc.	1.78	1.78	1.78
Per Share	0.79	0.79	0.79	1st Half	1989	1988	1987	1st Half	1989	1988	1987
1st Half	1989	1988	1987	Revenue	229.00	244.00	244.00	Revenue	120.00	120.00	120.00
Revenue	544.00	596.00	562.00	Per Share	2.83	4.40	4.40	Net Inc.	1.72	1.72	1.72
Net Inc.	22.10	44.20	44.20	First Commerce				NBD Bancorp.			
Per Share	0.21	0.21	0.21	2nd Quar.	1989	1988	1987	2nd Quar.	1989	1988	1987
Aluminum Co. of Am.				Net Inc.	1.00	0.98	0.98	Net Inc.	1.00	1.00	1.00
2nd Quar.	1989	1988	1987	Net Inc.	0.98	0.98	0.98	Net Inc.	0.75	0.75	0.75
Revenue	4,000	4,000	4,000	1st Half	1989	1988	1987	1st Half	1989	1988	1987
Net Inc.	501.20	414.30	414.30	Revenue	833.00	833.00	833.00	Revenue	1.00	1.00	1.00
Per Share	4.21	3.45	3.45	Net Inc.	1.11	0.90	0.90	Net Inc.	1.00	1.00	1.00
AmSouth				First Union				NCR			
2nd Quar.	1989	1988	1987	2nd Quar.	1989	1988	1987	2nd Quar.	1989	1988	1987
Revenue	21.10	20.40	20.40	Net Inc.	73.70	73.70	73.70	Net Inc.	119.40	119.40	119.40
Net Inc.	0.54	0.54	0.54	Net Inc.	0.60	0.60	0.60	Net Inc.	1.42	1.42	1.42
Per Share	0.54	0.54	0.54	1st Half	1989	1988	1987	1st Half	1989	1988	1987
1st Half	1989	1988	1987	Revenue	137.00	137.00	137.00	Revenue	2,700	2,700	2,700
Revenue	42.00	39.00	39.00	Per Share	1.37	1.41	1.41	Net Inc.	2.17	2.17	2.17
Net Inc.	0.30	0.30	0.30	First Wachovia				Pottich			
Per Share	0.30	0.30	0.30	2nd Quar.	1989	1988	1987	2nd Quar.	1989	1988	1987
Bank of New York				Net Inc.	47.90	47.90	47.90	Net Inc.	28.00	28.00	28.00
2nd Quar.	1989	1988	1987	Net Inc.	0.60	0.60	0.60	Net Inc.	0.80	0.80	0.80
Revenue	114.30	40.70	40.70	1st Half	1989	1988	1987	1st Half	1989	1988	1987
Net Inc.	1.41	1.41	1.41	Revenue	138.00	138.00	138.00	Revenue	2.00	2.00	2.00
Per Share	1.41	1.41	1.41	Per Share	2.34	2.15	2.15	Net Inc.	0.80	0.80	0.80
1st Half	1989	1988	1987	General Co.				Ryvare			
Revenue	214.00	104.10	104.10	2nd Quar.	1989	1988	1987	2nd Quar.	1989	1988	1987
Net Inc.	10.10	10.10	10.10	Revenue	892.00	892.00	892.00	Revenue	2.00	2.00	2.00
Per Share	0.85	0.85	0.85	Net Inc.	0.70	0.70	0.70	Net Inc.	0.80	0.80	0.80
Barnett Banks				Net Inc.	0.70	0.70	0.70	Net Inc.	0.80	0.80	0.80
2nd Quar.	1989	1988	1987	1st Half	1989	1988	1987	1st Half	1989	1988	1987
Revenue	64.30	56.40	56.40	Revenue	1,700	1,700	1,700	Revenue	2.00	2.00	2.00
Net Inc.	1.02	1.02	1.02	Net Inc.	1.16	1.04	1.04	Net Inc.	0.80	0.80	0.80
Per Share	1.02	1.02	1.02	1st Half	1989	1988	1987	1st Half	1989	1988	1987
1st Half	1989	1988	1987	Revenue	3,400	3,400	3,400	Revenue	2.00	2.00	2.00
Revenue	128.60	112.80	112.80	Net Inc.	1.16	1.04	1.04	Net Inc.	0.80	0.80	0.80
Net Inc.	2.70	2.70	2.70	General Electric				Risks National			
Per Share	2.70	2.70	2.70	2nd Quar.	1989	1988	1987	2nd Quar.	1989	1988	1987
Boise Cascade				Revenue	972.00	972.00	972.00	Revenue	2.00	2.00	2.00
2nd Quar.	1989	1988	1987	Net Inc.	0.70	0.70	0.70	Net Inc.	0.80	0.80	0.80
Revenue	10.30	12.30	12.30	1st Half	1989	1988	1987	1st Half	1989	1988	1987
Net Inc.	1.20	1.20	1.20	Revenue	2,500	2,500	2,500	Revenue	2.00	2.00	2.00
Per Share	1.20	1.20	1.20	Net Inc.	2.00	1.71	1.71	Net Inc.	1.50	1.50	1.50
1st Half	1989	1988	1987	Grt Affinc & Pfc Tco				Rubbermaid			
Revenue	2,600	2,600	2,600	2nd Quar.	1989	1988	1987	2nd Quar.	1989	1988	1987
Net Inc.	3.00	3.00	3.00	Revenue	2,500	2,500	2,500	Revenue	2.00	2.00	2.00
Per Share	3.00	3.00	3.00	Net Inc.	0.70	0.70	0.70	Net Inc.	0.80	0.80	0.80
Castle & Cooke				1st Half	1989	1988	1987	1st Half	1989	1988	1987
2nd Quar.	1989	1988	1987	Revenue	2,500	2,500	2,500	Revenue	2.00	2.00	2.00
Revenue	600.00	631.90	631.90	Net Inc.	0.70	0.70	0.70	Net Inc.	0.80	0.80	0.80
Net Inc.	2.00	2.00	2.00	1st Half	1989	1988	1987	1st Half	1989	1988	1987
Per Share	0.50	0.50	0.50	Revenue	4,000	4,000	4,000	Revenue	2.00	2.00	2.00
1st Half	1989	1988	1987	Net Inc.	0.70	0.70	0.70	Net Inc.	0.80	0.80	0.80
Revenue	1,200	1,200	1,200	1st Half	1989	1988	1987	1st Half	1989	1988	1987
Net Inc.	0.50	0.50	0.50	Revenue	2,500	2,500	2,500	Revenue	2.00	2.00	2.00
Per Share	0.50	0.50	0.50	Net Inc.	0.70	0.70	0.70	Net Inc.	0.80	0.80	0.80
CBS				1st Half	1989	1988	1987	1st Half	1989	1988	1987
2nd Quar.	1989	1988	1987	Revenue	2,500	2,500	2,500	Revenue	2.00	2.00	2.00
Revenue	74.00	74.00	74.00	Net Inc.	0.70	0.70	0.70	Net Inc.	0.80	0.80	0.80
Net Inc.	118.00	128.70	128.70	1st Half	1989	1988	1987	1st Half	1989	1988	1987
Per Share	0.80	0.80	0.80	Revenue	4,000	4,000	4,000	Revenue	2.00	2.00	2.00
1st Half	1989	1988	1987	Net Inc.	0.70	0.70	0.70	Net Inc.	0.80	0.80	0.80
Revenue	1,500	1,500	1,500	1st Half	1989	1988	1987	1st Half	1989	1988	1987
Net Inc.	174.00	174.00	174.00	Revenue	2,500	2,500	2,500	Revenue	2.00	2.00	2.00
Per Share	0.81	0.74	0.74	Net Inc.	0.70	0.70	0.70	Net Inc.	0.80	0.80	0.80
Chase Manhattan				1st Half	1989	1988	1987	1st Half	1989	1988	1987
2nd Quar.	1989	1988	1987	Revenue	2,500	2,500	2,500	Revenue	2.00	2.00	2.00
Revenue	127.00	224.00	224.00	Net Inc.	0.70	0.70	0.70	Net Inc.	0.80	0.80	0.80
Net Inc.	1.21	2.40	2.40	1st Half	1989	1988	1987	1st Half	1989	1988	1987
Per Share	1.21	2.40	2.40	Revenue	4,000	4,000	4,000	Revenue	2.00	2.00	2.00
1st Half	1989	1988	1987	Net Inc.	0.70	0.70	0.70	Net Inc.	0.80	0.80	0.80
Revenue	267.00	501.00	501.00	1st Half	1989	1988	1987	1st Half	1989	1988	1987
Net Inc.	0.80	0.80	0.80	Revenue	2,500	2,500	2,500	Revenue	2.00	2.00	2.00
Per Share	0.80	0.80	0.80	Net Inc.	0.70	0.70	0.70	Net Inc.	0.80	0.80	0.80
Chemical Bank				1st Half	1989	1988	1987	1st Half	1989	1988	1987
2nd Quar.	1989	1988	1987	Revenue	2,500	2,500	2,500	Revenue	2.00	2.00	2.00
Revenue	126.40	127.00	127.00	Net Inc.	0.70	0.70	0.70	Net Inc.	0.80	0.80	0.80
Net Inc.	0.80	0.80	0.80	1st Half	1989	1988	1987	1st Half	1989	1988	1987
Per Share	0.80	0.80	0.80	Revenue	4,000	4,000	4,000	Revenue	2.00	2.00	2.00
1st Half	1989	1988	1987	Net Inc.	0.70	0.70	0.70	Net Inc.	0.80	0.80	0.80
Revenue	240.00	240.00	240.00	1st Half	1989	1988	1987	1st Half	1989	1988	1987
Net Inc.	3.14	3.00	3.00	Revenue	2,500	2,500	2,500	Revenue	2.00	2.00	2.00
Per Share	3.14	3.00	3.00	Net Inc.	0.70	0.70	0.70	Net Inc.	0.80	0.80	0.80
Citizens & Southern				1st Half	1989	1988	1987	1st Half	1989	1988	1987
2nd Quar.	1989	1988	1987	Revenue	2,500	2,500	2,500	Revenue	2.00	2.00	2.00
Revenue	80.00	60.00	60.00	Net Inc.	0.70	0.70	0.70	Net Inc.	0.80	0.80	0.80
Net Inc.	0.91	0.79	0.79	1st Half	1989	1988	1987	1st Half	1989	1988	1987
Per Share	0.91	0.79	0.79	Revenue	4,000	4,000	4,000	Revenue	2.00	2.00	2.00
1st Half	1989	1988	1987	Net Inc.	0.70	0.70	0.70	Net Inc.	0.80	0.80	0.80
Revenue	116.00	116.00	116.00	1st Half	1989	1988	1987	1st Half	1989	1988	1987
Net Inc.	1.81	1.54	1.54	Revenue	2,500	2,500	2,500	Revenue	2.00	2.00	2.00
Per Share	1.81	1.54	1.54	Net Inc.	0.70	0.70	0.70	Net Inc.	0.80	0.80	0.80
Citicorp				1st Half	1989	1988	1987	1st Half	1989	1988	1987
2nd Quar.	1989	1988	1987	Revenue	2,500	2,500	2,500	Revenue	2.00	2.00	2.00
Revenue	2,000	2,000	2,000	Net Inc.	0.70	0.70	0.70	Net Inc.	0.80	0.80	0.80
Net Inc.	345.00	333.10	333.10	1st Half	1989	1988	1987	1st Half	1989	1988	1987
Per Share	2.92	2.83	2.83	Revenue	4,000	4,000	4,000	Revenue	2.00	2.00	2.00
1st Half	1989	1988	1987	Net Inc.	0.70	0.70	0.70	Net Inc.	0.80	0.80	0.80
Revenue	4,000	4,000	4,000	1st Half	1989	1988	1987	1st Half	1989	1988	1987
Net Inc.	400.00	313.00	313.00	Revenue	2,500	2,500	2,500	Revenue	2.00	2.00	2.00
Per Share	3.30	2.59	2.59	Net Inc.	0.70	0.70	0.70	Net Inc.	0.80	0.80	0.80
Coca-Cola				1st Half	1989	1988	1987	1st Half	1989	1988	1987
2nd Quar.	1989	1988	1987	Revenue	2,500	2,500	2,500	Revenue	2.00	2.00	2.00
Revenue	1,200	1,200	1,200	Net Inc.	0.70	0.70	0.70	Net Inc.	0.80	0.80	0.80
Net Inc.	0.80	0.80	0.80	1st Half	1989	1988	1987	1st Half	1989	1988	1987
Per Share	0.80	0.80	0.80	Revenue	4,000	4,000	4,000	Revenue	2.00	2.00	2.00
1st Half	1989	1988	1987	Net Inc.	0.70	0.70	0.70	Net Inc.	0.80	0.80	0.80
Revenue	2,400	2,400	2,400	1st Half	1989	1988	1987	1st Half	1989	1988	1987
Net Inc.	240.00	150.10	150.10	Revenue	2,500	2,500	2,500	Revenue	2.00	2.0	

Tuesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	PA	Chg
IBM	4.00	4.0	15.0	110 1/4	110 1/4	110 1/4	+1/4
GE	3.00	4.0	15.0	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	3.75	4.0	15.0	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	+1/4
Westinghouse	2.00	4.0	15.0	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+1/4
General Electric	3.00	4.0	15.0	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	+1/4
Johnson & Johnson	2.00	4.0	15.0	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+1/4
Merck & Co.	2.00	4.0	15.0	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+1/4
Pfizer Inc.	2.00	4.0	15.0	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+1/4
Roche Products	2.00	4.0	15.0	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+1/4
Abbott Laboratories	2.00	4.0	15.0	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+1/4

Tuesday's NASDAQ Prices

Prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 100 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume. It is updated twice a year. Via The Associated Press

Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	PA	Chg
IBM	4.00	4.0	15.0	110 1/4	110 1/4	110 1/4	+1/4
GE	3.00	4.0	15.0	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	3.75	4.0	15.0	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	+1/4
Westinghouse	2.00	4.0	15.0	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+1/4
General Electric	3.00	4.0	15.0	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	+1/4
Johnson & Johnson	2.00	4.0	15.0	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+1/4
Merck & Co.	2.00	4.0	15.0	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+1/4
Pfizer Inc.	2.00	4.0	15.0	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+1/4
Roche Products	2.00	4.0	15.0	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+1/4
Abbott Laboratories	2.00	4.0	15.0	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+1/4

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SPORTS

British Open an Icon of Europe's Golf Renaissance

By Sally Jenkins

Washington Post Service

TROON, Scotland — It has become the great American golfing ambition to win the British Open again, on a course such as Royal Troon. But more often than not, Americans recently have whimpers to go home after the cold has seeped through the richest cashmere and the goose that grows in the rough has torn the club from their hands one too many times.

Five years have gone by since there was a U.S. victor in the British Open. Tom Watson was the last with

BRITISH OPEN PREVIEW

back-to-back titles here at Troon in 1982 and at Royal Birkdale in 1983.

Only three U.S. players finished in the top 10 last year behind Seve Ballesteros of Spain, and none was higher than fourth. Local odds-makers have made the United States a 5-to-2 underdog.

That has caused widespread debate among players arriving for this year's Open, which begins Thursday on this piece of Ayrshire coast. Watson called it "a reasonable judgment," but others were more incensed at the implication that European players have so surpassed them.

"I think to a certain extent there's a little overreaction as to what has happened over the last few years," said Tom Kite, the leading 1989 money-winner on the PGA Tour.

"There's a tremendous pride here right now," he said. "But don't downgrade the American players. We are not dogs, and we can play a little bit, too."

The recent failures of Americans here are at least

partly due to the British and European golf renaissance; players are taking advantage of their experience on their own courses.

And there is a growing depth to their brilliance. For instance, Ballesteros, the three-time titlist, is now joined by Jose-Maria Olazabal, a stylish young Spaniard considered ready to be a regular contender in major championships.

England, Scotland and Wales are experiencing a renaissance of success with Nick Faldo, Sandy Lyle and Ian Woosnam, respectively. Lyle and Faldo each have won a Masters and an Open, while Woosnam is widely considered due for his first major.

The last time golf in this part of the world was so celebrated may have been when the Great Trinitate — Harry Vardon, James Braid and John Taylor — won 16 British Opens from 1894 to 1914.

Prior to 1983, there was little reason for Americans to consider the British Open an alien event. From 1961 through Watson's victory in 1983, Americans won 16 of 23 titles, with only occasional interlopers like Gary Player of South Africa in 1968 and Britain's Tony Jacklin in 1969.

An even stronger indication of the lack of European competition was the Ryder Cup, as the United States amassed a match record of 21-3-1 from 1921 to 1983. But Europe has now won the Ryder Cup twice consecutively, and with the thin ranks of American contenders in British Opens recently, there have been murmurs that something may be wrong at home.

U.S. players must take some responsibility for the change in their international fortunes, and they may be learning that they have come here expecting success too cavalierly. Many of them arrive jet-lagged, and are

unused to the wildness of the terrain, after the luxuriously manicured conditions of most PGA Tour events. "It's a type of golf we just don't play," Payne Stewart said. "We don't play bump-and-run, roll the ball a hundred yards. To come over here once a year and revamp your entire game in two or three days is

"There's a tremendous pride here right now. But don't downgrade the American players. We are not dogs, and we can play a little bit, too."

Tom Kite.

hard. I don't think the majority of Americans prepare for it."

Stewart can lay claim to being the most consistent and successful American in British Open play since Watson, as he has not been out of the top 20 in the last five years. In three of the last four he was seventh or better. He tied for third in 1987 at Muirfield, and was alone in second place in 1983 at Sandwich, losing to Lyle by a stroke.

The secret, he said, is to come here more often and earlier, and thus to be prepared for the course's capriciousness and the conditions.

"Patience is a very big asset," he said. "You have to take pars as good scores. If you can hang around par,

on Sunday you have a chance to make a run for it. "You'd like to run away and hide, but that just doesn't happen over here. You take what you can get and be happy for it."

It's also true that Scottish courses simply speak to some players more than others. Troon in particular is a craggy old place on which disaster is sometimes inevitable, with a forbidding sort of romance in its ancient stone clubhouse.

The Americans' desire to reverse the recent trend is palpable, from Curtis Strange, the U.S. Open champion, to Kite to Watson to Stewart. The idea of a victory by any of them made Stewart roll his eyes and whistle. "It'd be huge," he said. "It'd just be real big."

Watson's affinity for these links may cure his ills. He has been winless and rarely in contention since 1986, and if he is to break out of his slump anywhere, it could be here in a tournament he has won five times, more than any other player in the field. Another title would assure him a place in history, tying him with Vardon, winner of a record six.

Watson actively enjoys the scenery, the wind-swept layout and the strange roughage. He considers most courses too lush, and bemoaned the invention of artificial watering systems.

"The Open Championship brings out the best in me," he said. "Perhaps I have not hit enough good golf shots and not enough putts have gone in, but that can turn around. I remember vividly my last round in 1982, and it brings back a good winning feeling."

"If I can translate that to the rest of my game, which I feel is on the verge of breaking through, then something very good might happen for Tom Watson at the British Open."



Ian Woosnam of Wales has not won a major title, but some of his peers say he is a very strong contender to win the British Open.

Oregon Authorizes Football Betting

By Frank Litsky

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The movement toward more legalized gambling in the United States has taken an unusual step — the Oregon Lottery Commission now allows weekly betting on National Football League games.

Although 28 states (including Oregon) conduct lotteries, none has involved professional football. When Delaware tried a football betting game in 1976, the NFL sued to stop it. The suit became moot when the game was abandoned after one year because income fell 90 percent short of projections.

The NFL says it will consider legal action to block the Oregon football lottery.

"We didn't come out here to threaten anyone," James B. Noel, the NFL's assistant counsel, told the lottery commission Monday in Salem, Oregon, before the commissioners voted 5-0 to go ahead. "But there are some very viable legal

issues here that we're going to evaluate."

Noel said the game would harm the integrity of professional football. He read to the commission statements from the National Basketball Association and Major League Baseball saying they opposed the lottery for the same reasons as the NFL.

The commission said that the proceeds of the lottery would help support the athletic programs at the state's colleges, which receive no such public financing now.

Jim Davey, the director of the Oregon Lottery, estimated that the game would provide the athletic programs with \$4 million to \$9 million annually.

Noel said the NFL considered the Oregon lottery game "a genuine threat to the integrity of our sport."

"If Oregonians turn from being fans interested in whether their favorite teams win or lose games into gamblers concerned about whether they win or lose bets," he said in a statement, "the nature of public interest in our sport changes."

NFL Dissidents Join Talks Over Future League Chief

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The 12 owners of National Football League teams who refused to ratify the search committee's choice of Jim Finks as commissioner met Monday night to discuss their involvement in the selection process.

Pete Rozelle, whose resignation as commissioner prompted the need for a search committee, asked three of the 12 — Mike Lynn of the Minnesota Vikings, Pat Bowlen of the Denver Broncos and Edward J. DeBartolo Jr. of the San Francisco 49ers — to question the search committee about Finks and the other finalists for the job when all 28 owners meet outside Chicago Tuesday night.

Monday's meeting among the dissidents was to determine what mandate they wanted to give their representatives.

The search committee submitted only the name of Finks, 61, president of the New Orleans Saints, to the owners at a meeting two weeks ago and expected that the requisite minimum of 19 votes would be cast for his election. After the dissidents abstained in two ballots, the meeting was adjourned.

The committee considered other finalists for the commissioner's job but decided not to submit their names to the owners.

Among the others were Paul Tagliabue, the league's chief outside counsel; Robert Mulcahy, head of the New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority; Willie Davis, the former Packers star now in private business; Paul Kirk, a Washington attorney and former head of the Democratic National Committee; and an unidentified businessman described as head of an international firm.

SIDELINES

Rose Court Hearing Set

WASHINGTON (WP) — U.S. District Judge John D. Holschuh has scheduled a hearing on Thursday in his Columbus, Ohio, courtroom before ruling on the attempt by Pete Rose, manager of the Cincinnati Reds, to return his lawsuit against baseball Commissioner A. Bartlett Giamatti to a state court.

Several hours before the hearing was announced Monday, Rose's attorneys had filed a brief arguing that Holschuh would "rewrite the law of federal jurisdiction" if he accepted baseball's request to move the case to federal court.

In their brief, filed last Wednesday, baseball's attorneys wrote: "If ever it were appropriate to remove a case to a federal court to avoid such local pressures, this is the case."

2 NHL Teams to Moscow

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Calgary Flames and Washington Capitals of the National Hockey League will play eight exhibition games against Soviet clubs in September, organizers said Tuesday.

The Flames, who are Stanley Cup champions and have two Soviet players, will play teams in Leningrad and Kiev, then finish in Moscow against the Soviet Central Red Army. The Capitals will play in Moscow, Riga and Leningrad.

Players from the Soviet and North American teams will train together, temporarily swapping coaches.

For the Record

Margo Adams, former mistress of Wade Boggs, the Boston Red Sox star, pleaded guilty Monday in California to charges that she stole a coat from a department store. She was fined \$980 and ordered to perform community service. (UPI)

Mark Calcavecchia has sealed a berth on the 12-man U.S. Ryder Cup golf team that competes against Europe from Sept. 22-24 in England. (AP)

Hart Lee Dykes, a first-round draft choice of the National Football League's New England Patriots, has agreed to terms for a 1990 minor-league contract with the Chicago White Sox while negotiating a contract with the Patriots. (AP)

The Anheuser-Busch Cos. has abandoned plans to build a \$70 million arena in downtown St. Louis, Missouri, that would have included taking a controlling interest in the St. Louis Blues hockey club. (NYT)

Quotable

Tom Weiskopf, the American golfer, on Ian Woosnam of Wales and his chances in the British Open: "There is no one I've ever seen for his size who hits the ball that far, and he doesn't look as though he's really hitting it. . . . He has all the shots. Sure he can win. You bet he can." (Reuters)

BOOKS

MUD SOLDIERS: Life Inside the New American Army.

By George C. Wilson. 276 pages. \$19.95. Scribner's, 597 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Reviewed by Benjamin F. Schemmer

THERE are 427 rifle companies in the U.S. Army; George Wilson has written a powerful portrait of one of them — Charlie Company of the 2d Battalion, 16th Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division. The army probably won't like his book. It can plausibly claim that one small unit is not a statistically significant sample. Even so, Wilson has produced a compelling, in-depth study that suggests that today's army is in trouble, forfeiting the immense promise of its all-volunteer force.

The army, he says, has motivated soldiers striving hard to do just what the recruiting ads offer them — "Be all you can be." But Wilson, "looking through the privates' end of the telescope," says he saw much of their "bright hope turn to dark despair" because many of the noncommissioned officers and officers who lead them have forgotten the old soldier's adage that "in peacetime a commander's priorities are supposed to be his men first, his mission second and himself third."

Instead, Wilson finds, the army often lies to its soldiers, trains them poorly, makes poor use of their time yet over-

works them, changes their officers and NCOs too often, and saps morale by ignoring their wives.

Wilson, the Washington Post's senior defense correspondent, is apparently a glutton for punishment. He lived for a year in the bowels of the USS John F. Kennedy to produce the 1986 best seller, "Supercarrier." To write "Mud Soldiers," he lived for the better part of six weeks in 1987 with 209 young recruits during their basic training, another seven weeks with the 183 men who survived that culture shock to go on to advanced individual training, where they would qualify as infantrymen; and then much of a year tracking 66 of those soldiers after they were sent to Fort Riley, Kansas, to form two of the four platoons in Company C in a mechanized battalion of the 1st Infantry Division. And when Wilson wasn't with the soldiers, he traveled about the country to interview their parents, girlfriends or wives.

At the end of a year, only 51 of the 66 men who had joined Fort Riley's Charlie Company in mid-1987 were still in service, a 23 percent loss rate; worse, 11 of the 15 discharged were kicked out of the army for offenses ranging from drunkenness and desertion to drug abuse. As for many soldiers who remained in service, they were burned out from long hours, on the one hand, and disillusioned, on the other, because too often they were made to "stand around like dazed horses when there is no lead to pull." And the unkindest cut of all: "We're just training aids for the officers."

"Mud Soldiers" is not flawless. Readers may end up asking if Wilson didn't get too close to his subjects: he frequently refers to them as "my boys" and says he felt like a "parish priest" talking with them. In places there's too much Wilson in the book — the words "I" and "me" appear five or six times on some pages. Finally, readers can ask if an in-depth look at 209 — or 66 — recruits is a fair measure of an army with 772,000 soldiers.

"Supercarrier" rang true because Wilson profiled one of the U.S. Navy's 15 aircraft carriers; "Mud Soldiers" might have been a better book if Wilson had visited 27 other rifle companies.

Benjamin F. Schemmer, a former infantry officer, served in the Pentagon as director of Land Force Weapons Systems during the Vietnam War. He is the editor of Armed Forces Journal International. He wrote this for The Washington Post.

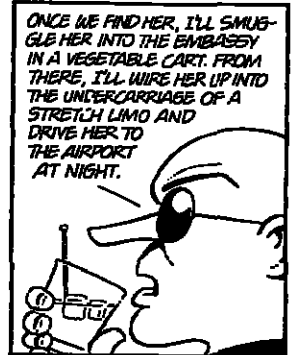
BEST SELLERS

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

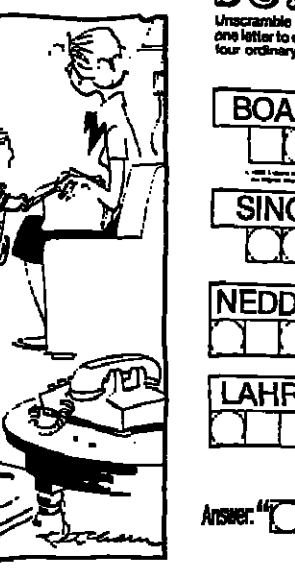
Week	Title	Author	Weeks on list
1	THE RUSSIA HOUSE, by John le Carré	John le Carré	1
2	TALKING GOD, by Tony Hillman	Tony Hillman	1
3	WHILE MY PRETTY ONE SLEEPS, by Mary Higgins Clark	Mary Higgins Clark	2
4	THE NEGOTIATOR, by Frederick Forsyth	Frederick Forsyth	4
5	POLAR STAR, by Martin Cruz Smith	Martin Cruz Smith	11
6	THE JOY LUCK CLUB, by Amy Tan	Amy Tan	5
7	CAPITAL CRIMES, by Lawrence Sanders	Lawrence Sanders	7
8	THE TEMPLE OF MY FAMILIAR, by Alice Walker	Alice Walker	8
9	DAY OF THE CHEETAH, by Dale Brown	Dale Brown	10
10	THE SATANIC VERSES, by Salman Rushdie	Salman Rushdie	9

Week	Title	Author	Weeks on list
12	RIGHTFULLY MINE, by Doris Merriam	Doris Merriam	1
13	A PRAYER FOR OWEN MEANY, by John Irving	John Irving	13
14	MAZE, by Larry Collins	Larry Collins	14
15	MY SECRET HISTORY, by Paul Theroux	Paul Theroux	1

DOONESBURY

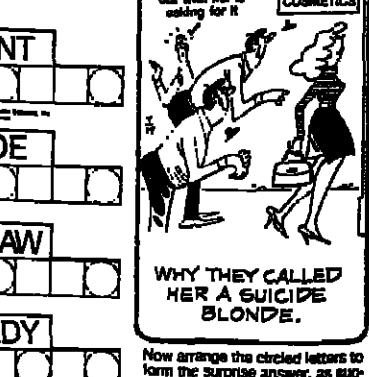


DENNIS THE MENACE



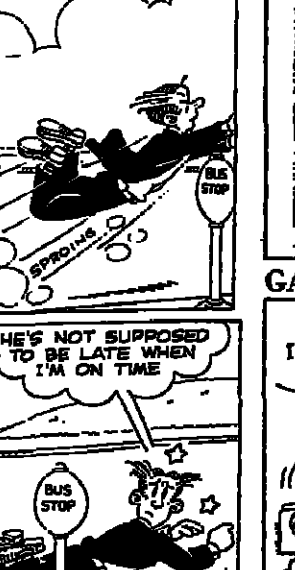
JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer: BOAT, SINE, NEDD, LAHRD. (Answers tomorrow)

BLONDIE

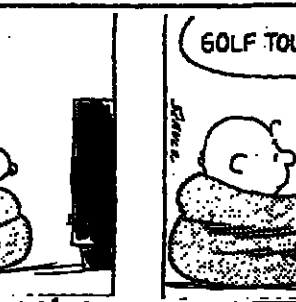
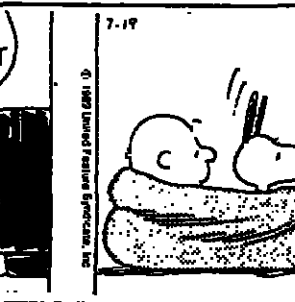


"Yeah, she's here."

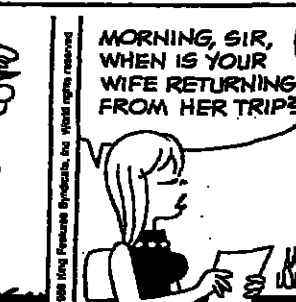
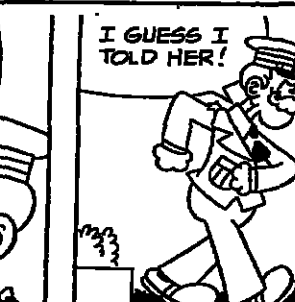
"Just some lady who wanted to know if you're home."

Yesterday's Jumble: TUNED NUDE BOILED POTTER. Answer: The door-to-door salesman got only one order — "GET OUT!"

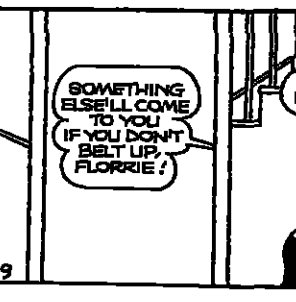
PEANUTS



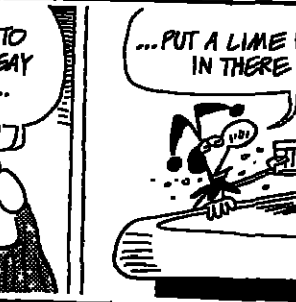
BEETLE BAILEY



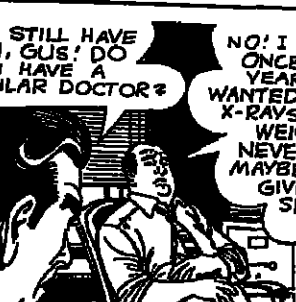
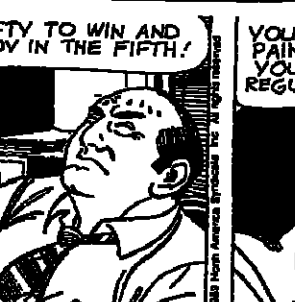
ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



SPORTS

Maradona's Feats Don't Dwarf Pelé

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Those who say history has no value in today's fast-moving soccer world are wrong, utterly wrong. The sport has no hall of fame, but who needs dummies when the great ones roam caverns of our mind?

The more imaginative players fill their heads with such memories. Diego Armando Maradona does, anyway.

The Argentine tried last week during the South American championships to measure himself against Pelé, the finest of them all.

ROB HUGHES



Maradona: sweet and sour.

Back in 1970, when Maradona was a little onyx, Pelé left a World Cup audience spellbound by lofting a near-identical shot fractionally wider of Czechoslovakia's net.

An onyx? Maradona was then a nine-year-old urchin from a Buenos Aires shantytown, just exploring his own talent in a team called *Los Cebsolitas*, the Little Onions.

Some folks already called him the "new Pelé." Ridiculous: All the bests in Argentina hasn't raised him above shoulder-high to the Brazilian.

Yet, whatever Pelé could do, Maradona thinks he can improve. Striking the ball was three inches better than skimming it.

Maradona's store of tapes probably center on Pelé the way Mike Tyson mentally replays the moves of Joe Louis.

If Maradona has read any book, it must be "Pelé: My Life and the Beautiful Game," page 176 of which recalls coming "close to my most unforgettable goal."

In addition to playing spontaneously the way his father, Domingo, had helped teach him, Pelé was analytical. Studying tapes, he spotted European goalkeepers straying from their line when the ball was far away.

"I waited," he wrote, "for a moment to demonstrate Domingo's advice to play instinctively, almost without thinking."

The moment came against Ivo Viktor and from beyond the center circle, Pelé shot "almost without thinking, but with full knowledge of what I was doing."

Until last week's satellite TV pictures from Rio, I never expected to see anyone repeat that.

Bravo, Maradona. But you have not yet, and may never, arouse the same affection as Pelé.

This isn't nostalgia. And it isn't just that they are children of a different time — children in the sense that sportsmen retain a sense of fantasy.

Against Czechoslovakia and subsequent 1970 opponents, Pelé struggled off his near-miss and concentrated on winning the trophy with regular flashes of genius.

Maradona, alas, disintegrated. He petulantly beat the ground with both hands, he lost self control, he let Argentina's pathetic whining and eventually jostled and pushed the referee who wouldn't give what he wanted.

Maradona trampled to dust the ethic of sportsmanship. Argentinians and Uruguayans traded kicks and blows despicably, and I was not sorry to see him fall among soccer's finest, but also has a lot of growing up to do to become the man of a thousand decent performances that was Pelé.

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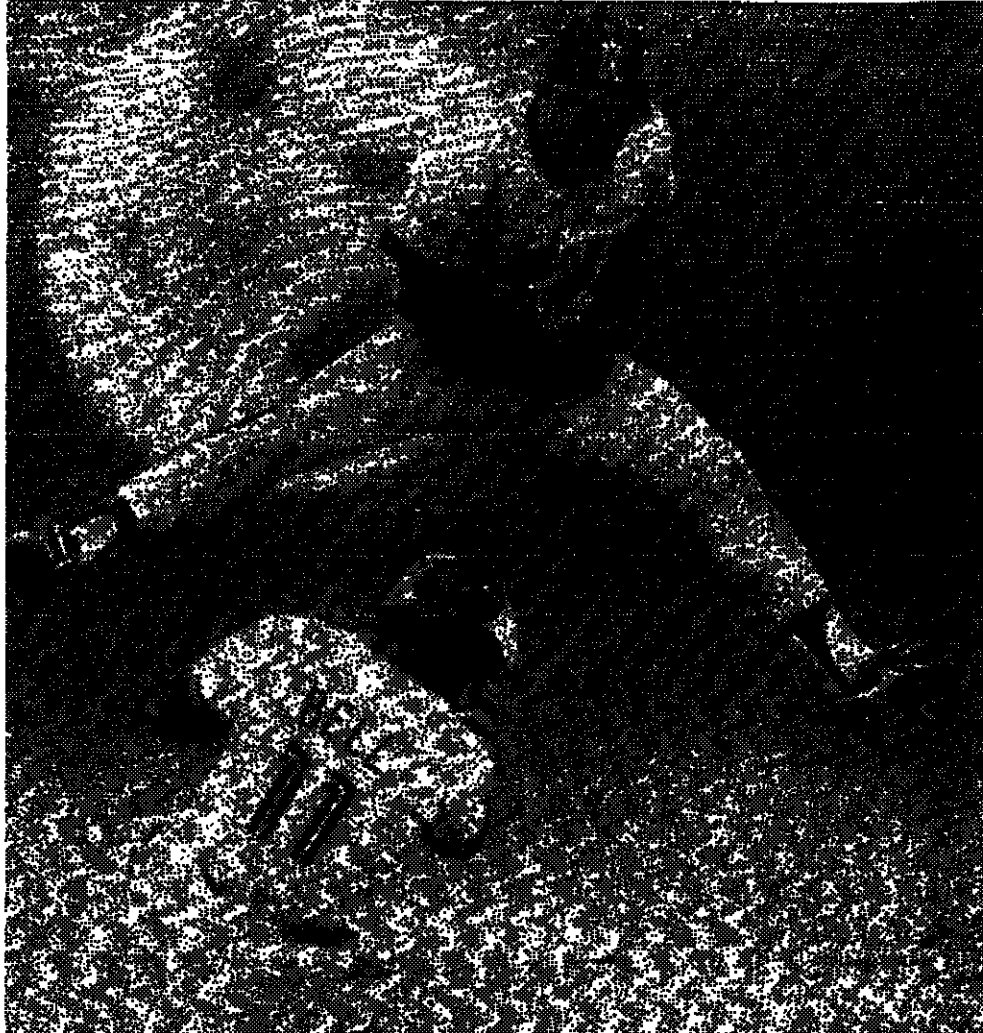
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Airborne, Johnny Rae of the Angels avoids a collision with the Jays' George Bell at second base.

Giants: Who Needs Mitchell?

The Associated Press

Roger Craig, the San Francisco Giants' manager, was missing Kevin Mitchell, the major league's home run leader, who was resting his sore back. Barring cleanup was Candy Maldonado, hitting .208.

"I told my coaches we'll probably score eight, 10 runs with Kevin not in the lineup," Craig said.

His prophecy was fulfilled Monday night by a seven-run, second-inning rally by the Giants in an 8-4 victory at home over St. Louis.

The key hit was Robby Thompson's three-run triple. Thompson leads the National League with nine triples and is three away from the San Francisco record of 12, set in 1960 by Willie Mays.

Jose Uribe was the first of eight straight San Francisco batters to reach base when he singled off Ted Power.

The Giants' starting pitcher, Albie Hammaker, reached safely when Pedro Guerrero, the Cardinals' first baseman, picked up his sacrifice bunt and threw late trying to force Uribe out at second.

"He (Guerrero) should have taken the out, because we would have had two outs and a man at second," Whitney Herzog, the Cardinals' manager, said. "Twenty minutes and seven runs later, we finally get the third out."

Brett Butler's single loaded the bases, and Thompson's triple scored all three runners. After Will Clark was walked intentionally, Candy Maldonado doubled to score Thompson.

Left-hander Frank DiPino relieved, and Ernest Riles greeted him with a two-run double. Donell Nixon's single scored Riles and the Giants closed out the inning with an 8-4 lead.

The Giants had fallen behind 4-0 in the first inning as Hammaker, making his first start since returning from the disabled list, surrendered a three-run home run to Tom

Brunansky and allowed another run on a wild pitch.

In the bottom of the first, Clark drove in the Giants' first run with a double.

Jose Quiroga was 2-for-4 for St. Louis to extend his hitting streak to 16 games, the longest in the majors.

Expos 5, Braves 2: In Montreal, Jeff Huson, just recalled from the minors, hit a two-run double to tie a three-run fourth, and Nelson Santovenia added a home run.

Phillies 4, Reds 1: In Cincinnati, Charlie Hayes, a rookie, drove in two runs and Ken Howell allowed only one run in 7 1/2 innings to beat the Reds for the third straight time.

Astros 6, Mets 0: Astros 12, Mets 3: In New York, Glenn Davis hit a two-run home run to cap a six-run second inning in the second game of a doubleheader. The Astros had 14 hits, paced by Alex Treviño, a former Met, who went 4-for-4 with

three runs scored, and Ken Caminiti, who had four RBIs.

In the first game, Jim Deshaies allowed two hits in eight innings and combined with Larry Anderson to shut out the Mets.

Fires 4, Padres 1: In San Diego, Glenn Wilson hit a pair of solo home runs, and Randy Kramer and Bill Landrum combined on a four-hitter.

Cubs 6, Dodgers 3: In Los Angeles, Curtis Wilkerson's bases-loaded walk by Tim Lary led to a three-run eighth, and Mark Grace hit a three-run home run.

Twins 5, Indians 2: In an American League game in Minneapolis, Kent Hrbek's three-run home run capped a four-run rally in the eighth.

Blue Jays 6, Angels: Blue Jays 5, Angels 4: In Toronto, David Wells won two victories, Tom Henke got two saves and George Bell doubled to snap an eight-inning tie in the second game. An umpire ejected Doug Rader, California's manager, for his second time in three games.

In the opener, the Angels made four errors that led to four unearned runs.

Tigers 2, Athletics 1: In Detroit, Chet Lemon singled in the winning run in the ninth, and Paul Gibson and Mike Henneman combined on a four-hitter.

Orioles 8, Mariners 4: In Baltimore, Craig Worthington had three hits, including a home run, and Jose Osozak and Cal Ripken drove in two runs each.

Royals 3, Brewers 2: In Kansas City, Missouri, Tom Gordon, a rookie, won his seventh consecutive decision during the 1988-89 season, had his scholarship withdrawn last month by the coach, John Thompson, after revelations that Turner had been associating with a reputed drug kingpin.

Turner, 21, who started 27 games for the Big East conference champion during the 1988-89 season, had his scholarship withdrawn last month by the coach, John Thompson, after revelations that Turner had been associating with a reputed drug kingpin.

Turner left Georgetown shortly after Thompson said on a television program that he had learned Turner and Mowling had fraternized with the alleged leader of the city's most notorious cocaine ring.

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Tekulke Ends Career With Relief Record

The Associated Press

CINCINNATI — Kent Tekulke, who relieved in more games than any other pitcher in major league history, retired Monday.

Tekulke, 42, said he had trouble accepting his diminished role in the Cincinnati Reds' bullpen. His record was 0-3 with one save and a 5.02 earned run average in 37 relief appearances this season.

The right-hander played a major role as the bullpen on the Pittsburgh Pirates' 1979 championship team, saving three games in the World Series against Baltimore. He finished with a 94-90 career record, with 184 saves and 1,050 relief appearances. He surpassed Hoyt Wilhelm's previous record of 1,018 relief appearances on April 17.

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Expos 5, Braves 2: In Montreal, Jeff Huson, just recalled from the minors, hit a two-run double to tie a three-run fourth, and Nelson Santovenia added a home run.

Phillies 4, Reds 1: In Cincinnati, Charlie Hayes, a rookie, drove in two runs and Ken Howell allowed only one run in 7 1/2 innings to beat the Reds for the third straight time.

Astros 6, Mets 0: Astros 12, Mets 3: In New York, Glenn Davis hit a two-run home run to cap a six-run second inning in the second game of a doubleheader. The Astros had 14 hits, paced by Alex Treviño, a former Met, who went 4-for-4 with

three runs scored, and Ken Caminiti, who had four RBIs.

In the first game, Jim Deshaies allowed two hits in eight innings and combined with Larry Anderson to shut out the Mets.

Fires 4, Padres 1: In San Diego, Glenn Wilson hit a pair of solo home runs, and Randy Kramer and Bill Landrum combined on a four-hitter.

Cubs 6, Dodgers 3: In Los Angeles, Curtis Wilkerson's bases-loaded walk by Tim Lary led to a three-run eighth, and Mark Grace hit a three-run home run.

Twins 5, Indians 2: In an American League game in Minneapolis, Kent Hrbek's three-run home run capped a four-run rally in the eighth.

Blue Jays 6, Angels: Blue Jays 5, Angels 4: In Toronto, David Wells won two victories, Tom Henke got two saves and George Bell doubled to snap an eight-inning tie in the second game. An umpire ejected Doug Rader, California's manager, for his second time in three games.

In the opener, the Angels made four errors that led to four unearned runs.

Tigers 2, Athletics 1: In Detroit, Chet Lemon singled in the winning run in the ninth, and Paul Gibson and Mike Henneman combined on a four-hitter.

Orioles 8, Mariners 4: In Baltimore, Craig Worthington had three hits, including a home run, and Jose Osozak and Cal Ripken drove in two runs each.

Royals 3, Brewers 2: In Kansas City, Missouri, Tom Gordon, a rookie, won his seventh consecutive decision during the 1988-89 season, had his scholarship withdrawn last month by the coach, John Thompson, after revelations that Turner had been associating with a reputed drug kingpin.

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